The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1986 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Chances for the Lecompton Constitution in Congress.

Developments Before the Tariff Investigation Committee.

The New-York Hotel Committee and the Post Sutling Job.

Miscellaneous Affairs—Explanation from the Ostend Squadron—The Arrows Expedition—Nicaragua &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The latest canvass of the Senate gives reason to feel that Lecompton will have a majority of two in that body, including both the New-Jersey Senators [illegible]. It is doubtful, however, to give the Senate responsibility before Kansas is disposed of, as the Republicans may will permit the latter to retain [illegible] to vote on that question. The illness of [illegible] has prevented this movement here-[illegible].

Private dispatches received here state positively that Cadwalader has backed out of his rejection of the [illegible] sent to Governor Denver.

The Administration concedes that the Pennsylvania [illegible] will vote against the Lecompton Constitution, if the direct question is reached, but their [illegible] design to another the resolutions in the select committee to which they are referred.

In the House, nineteen Northern Democrats are considered certain against Lecompton, with seven probably in addition.

I understand that it is in evidence before the Tariff Committee of Investigation, that a member of Congress proposed to furnish twenty-five votes for that measure, on condition that *twenty-five thousand dollars* should be placed in the hands of a certain New-York editor.

I do not learn the names of the parties, but am inclined to think they are the same who figured in the same way in the testimony elicited last Winter. It is said on the street Mr. Sroar can testify also to a singular letter received by him from another New-York editor, relative to his Tariff bill of last session.

The Fort Snelling investigation seems likely to show that the job was the consideration on which the money was raised by the celebrated New-York Hotel Committee to carry Pennsylvania for BUCHANAN. ROBERT SCHELL is expected here on Monday. He will destroy that he had no interest in the matter, but cross-questioning will elicit the fact that a quarter interest in the job stood in the name of his wife.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

SEÑOR MOLINA, Minister of Costa Rica, has been officially advised of the late treaty between that Government and Nicaragua, and as it settles, to a certain extent, the business for which ESCALANTE was specially dispatched to Washington, he will soon return to Costa Rica.

A private letter from a high functionary of Nicaragua, received at Washington, states that the feeling now existing between Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans is of the most friendly character.

Two hundred thousand dollars in Treasury Notes were to-day paid to mail contractors.

The Navy Department has received advices to the 26th of November from Commodore ARMSTRONG, in command of the Squadron in the Chinese Seas, including dispatches from Capt. DU POSY, of the steam sloop *Minnesota*, which arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of November, her sailing time from Hampton Roads being 126 days. The unusual length of the voyage was occasioned by the caution with which DuPont tested the steaming and sailing qualities of the vessel. In clear weather she easily made thirteen or fourteen knots an hour. Many foreign officers who visited her pronounced her the most formidable war vessel in the world. Commodore ARMSTRONG pronounces the coal at the depôt at Hong Kong almost worthless for war steamers.

Dispatches dated Honolulu have been received from Commander DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. He says that since the last advices from him over one hundred American vessels have anchored in that harbor, having property on board estimated as being worth twenty millions of dollars.

Lieut. CRAVEN, in command of the Atrato Surveying Expedition, writes to the Department from Camp Tourcy, on Truando River, under date of the 5th inst., stating that he had arrived at a point within thirty-five miles of the Pacific, and that he expected to reach the Ocean by the middle of this month. He was engaged discharging his provisions from bungoes, and had sent to Carthagena for new supplies. He complains that the axes furnished by the Bureau of Construction, have proved so miserable as to delay considerably the party in cutting their way through the forests.

XXXVth CONGRESS.----First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

MR. HOWARD called attention to the fact that the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, now before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had not yet been discussed, but the debate devoted to general subjects. That bill has grown out of abuses which, if suffered to continue, will bankrupt the Treasury, yet not a single member of the Committee on Ways and Means, or of the Printing Committee, has been able to get the floor to discuss the provisions of the bill, in order to bring out what has led to a system of abuses. All ought to unite in order to give the matter a full investigation. If they devote this day to the country, by thoroughly probing this subject, their constituents will forgive them for all the time heretofore wasted in speaking of Indians, Mormons, Kansas and buncombe generally. [Laughter.] He offered resolutions for extending the debate on the bill till to-morrow, and for confining the speeches strictly to the subject.

MR. JOHN COCHRANE objected, for the simple reason that it was now too late to insist on such a course, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union having yesterday distinctly refused to enforce the rule.

Further proceedings on this subject were terminated by the House going into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency Bill.

MR. BURNETT was proceeding to discuss the Printing question when MR. GREENWOOD sportively raised the point, as to whether MR. BURNETT was in order as he was confining himself to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman decided that MR. BURNETT was in order.

MR. BURNETT said that the public printing had been charged as a source of corruption through which the treasury is robbed. Also, that the gentlemen who hold the office of public printer realize princely fortunes, and that extensive combinations are formed, through which the printing is controlled. He did not make these charges, nor did he know how far they were true. They are made through the press of the country, and hence should be fully investigated by a Special Committee having charge of the subject. It was then a matter of mystery how a public printer could be guilty of corruption, the law regulating his compensation—but it was nevertheless true that the printing of both Houses enables contractors to realize fortunes. It had been advanced in favor of their election that they had given thousands of dollars and freely opened their purses during the Presidential election. The printing had grown enormously for a few years past. For the Thirty-second Congress it was $950,000, for the Thirty-third it was nearly $1,700,000, and for the Thirty-fourth, two millions and a third dollars. Amongst other citations of extravagance, he said that $43,000 were spent for pictures of woodcock, squirrels, mice, and other animals, to be worthlessly put into the Patent Office Report. He was for stopping this extravagant drain on the Treasury, by paying for all work completed, and dispensing with that not yet performed. He moved to amend the bill by reducing the proposed appropriation of $700,000 to $450,000.

MR. LETCHER showed that the amount in the bill was to pay for liabilities incurred by the last two Congresses. He alluded to the fact that the publication of the report of GILLIS' Astronomical Expedition cost $115,000, and that that of the Pacific Survey nearly $633,000, and EMORY's report, $347,000. He hoped that in some way a stop would soon be put to this extravagant system of printing. The publication of these and other reports amounted to nothing more than that the Government was to be the publisher of those books which would not tempt private publishers.

Some of these books were utterly worthless. He appealed to the Committee to take some means to put an end to such shameful extravagance in the future. Their constituents should not be taxed for such unjust and wasteful purposes.

MR. PARKE explained that the bill is to provide for the payment of the amount due under contracts made by the House. Those contracts should be met, and Congress could not undertake to repudiate them. The whole attention of the country is attracted to the extravagance of the last two Congresses, and the present Congress should be held responsible for its expenditures for printing, and it should govern its future course by the experience of the past.

MR. CRAWFORD was willing to pay for only work already done, to the extent of $210,000, and no more.

MR. NIBLACK thought it was proper that the House should manifest its sense as to what should be done relative to printing, but he was opposed to the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia.

After further debate the Committee rose, without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

New-York Appointments—The Nicaragua News—The Lecompton Constitution—The Naval Courts—Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you this evening of the appointment of SIMEON JEWETT to be Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, and BIRDSALL to the Naval Office in your port. The former of these is a concession to the Softs, and was made upon the earnest recommendation of DEAN RICHMOND, CASSIDY, and other leaders of that wing of the New-York Democracy. BIRDSALL's appointment was strenuously resisted by the Softs, and as strenuously insisted upon by the Dickinson men. The President, however, had long ago committed himself by a promise that Mr. BIRDSALL should have the appointment, and would not take the back track. The indications are that the nomination will be resisted when it comes up for confirmation in the Senate—the more because it is believed or understood that Mr. B. is in sympathy and communion with FERNANDO WOOD in his aspirations for Gubernatorial honors. The appointment of District-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York still hangs fire, but seems to lie between SPENCER and HOWELL, with the chances in favor of the former so far as I can learn.

The news from Nicaragua by the *Moses Taylor*, indicates, if I mistake not, that the Yrisarri Treaty is dead. This will be a terrible disappointment to Mr. BUCHANAN,—for the success of that negotiation was the key-stone to the whole arch of his recent policy in reference to Central America,—and its failure destroys, absolutely, all the plans and projects by which he had hoped to make his efforts against the filibusters acceptable at last, even to the South. Now, there would seem to be scarce any objection upon his part to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which, unless England and the United States can come to an agreement as to its interpretation, is provocative of discord rather than a conservator of peace. The movement made in the House by Mr. CLINGMAN, a day or two since, in favor of abrogation, will derive encouragement and strength from the failure of the Yrisarri Convention,—much to the disgust, doubtless, of the Government of Great Britain, which begins to foresee that such a step must inevitably be followed speedily by the paramount establishment of American influence upon the Isthmus. It is understood that Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY has devoted himself diligently, since his arrival, to the work of allaying, as far as possible, the disposition of public men at Washington to procure the abrogation.

The President feels very confident that he will pass the Lecompton Constitution at once through Congress, and not a few of its wisest opponents admit their fears that the seductions of patronage will be too strong for the claims of justice and honor. I confess that I do not believe the picture to be so gloomy. I think I know more than one man whose vote is considered certain for Lecompton who has no idea of sustaining that stupendous fraud. There are men even from the Slave States who do not conceal their doubts of the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union nominally a Slave State, but with two "Abolition" Senators. I do not believe Hon. J. B. CLAY, of Kentucky, for instance, can be dragooned into voting for Lecompton. Who can doubt that his honored father, if living, would repel with scorn the idea that he would aid, by his vote, the consummation of so gross an outrage upon the rights of the majority? I know that the son of HENRY CLAY has not yet been made to see the propriety of thus doing evil in the slight chance that good may come of it; and, unless I mistake the man, he will be found where his father would have been if living—in defence of the outraged people against the machinations of power. Even if the Lecompton Constitution can be carried through the Senate, I don't believe it can be through the other House.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing the President to nominate for reappointment to the Navy such of the officers who were stricken down by the late Naval Retiring Board, as he may deem worthy of such relief, is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, where, I understand, it will probably receive favorable consideration. It is urged as the last and only means by which flagrant injustice claimed to have been sustained at the hands of the Retiring Board can be retrieved. The late Courts of Inquiry were expected to do this, but it is asserted that their course of action in many cases defeated the clear purpose of the law authorizing their creation. I give the following as a summary of the complaints upon this score made by gentlemen who feel themselves aggrieved:

By the act of Congress forming and regulating these Courts of Inquiry, it was provided that these Courts should be conducted according to the customs "*now regulating Courts of Inquiry.*" In all Courts of this character, *charges and specifications* are drawn up on the points deemed necessary for inquiry. In the late Court nothing of the kind was done. Here, then, was a decided departure from the act of Congress. In all Courts of Law,—Courts Martial and Inquiry included,—the *mere opinion* of witnesses is not considered admissible evidence; but in the late Naval Courts opinions of witnesses were considered fully competent.

This is presented as another wide departure from law, custom and the act of Congress. The vaults of the Department were opened, and the mummified records of half a century were disinterred, brought forth and galvanized into life to appear in evidence against the applicant. This, it is held, was another violation of law, principle and the Constitution. These ancient records were presented as evidence which no *living* testimony could rebut. They were in reference to transactions long past, the witnesses to which are dead. The points required to be proven were, physical, mental, professional and moral fitness. The burthen of proof was thrown on the applicant, and strange to say, the Government stood in the capacity of *prosecutor*,—impressions, opinions or surmises stood as facts; and being so considered, rebutting evidence relating to facts was not considered as admissible evidence. Under such circumstances how was it possible, say the aggrieved parties, for the applicant to obtain again his rank and position in the Navy?

The present bids fair to become noted as the "gay Winter" of Washington. Never, within my recollection, have "hops," balls, parties—social festivities of every description—followed each other in such rapid succession. Nearly every night during the last three weeks has been appropriated to one or more of these festive gatherings, and cards are already out for so many yet to come off, that any one who attempts to keep the run, almost needs a clerk to mark the record of his engagements. Last evening Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON and her niece, Miss WILEY—a charming representative of the Mississippi belles—gave a "reception," which became, in fact, a brilliant ball, in which probably a thousand guests participated. This evening Mrs. HORACE F. CLARK, of your city, gave a magnificent ball, which, in all respects, was well worthy the Empire State. Mrs. C. is a decided favorite in Washington Society, as was most flatteringly evidenced at her entertainment this evening, thronged as it was by intellect, fashion and beauty from every part of the Union.

Cards are out for a grand ball next Monday evening at the National Hotel, given by the enterprising proprietors to their lady guests. It bids fair to be the event of the season so far as our fashionable hotels are concerned. The National, by the way, is full to overflowing, and compelled daily to turn from its doors numbers of additional guests, for want of accommodations for them. S.

Commodore Paulding—Ex-Senator Foote and Senator Hale.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

It is amusing to hear some of the chivalric free-eaters hereabout tell what they would do if they could meet Commodore PAULDING. One Southern individual said he would cowhide him if he could meet him upon the avenue. An opportunity will be afforded the anxious Southerner, for the Commodore is on his way here, and another officer of the same rank has been ordered to take command of the Home Squadron. The Commodore also, I suspect, besides disposing of these braggarts, will make a more important functionary wince under the evidence he will present of complicity of the Administration with WALKER the filibuster.

Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, is tarrying here. He is well advanced in years. Most great men contrive to perpetuate their names by a saying. FOOTE managed to do that thing when he told JOHN P. HALE, in the Senate, one day, if he should utter his anti-slavery doctrines in Mississippi, that he (FOOTE) would hang him as high as Haman. This was uttered in the heat of senatorial debate. The old man has grown wiser. One day this week he said to a distinguished Senator from New-England, that he had done him great injustice; had uttered many harsh things about him, at different times, which he was now satisfied ought not to have been said. He expressed his deep sorrow at having done so. The New-England Senator had no recollections stored away, and therefore nothing to forgive. It would amuse one of the radical constituents of Senator HALE, to see him and "Hangman FOOTE" chatting and laughing at each other's jokes. Yet such a scene has been frequently witnessed in this city of late, to the especial amusement of some Senators who remembered the wrathful sayings of Senator FOOTE above quoted.

The Official View of the Right of the People of Kansas to Change their Constitution.

From the Washington Union.

One of the main objections urged against the Lecompton Constitution by those opposed to its reception by Congress is, that it contains the following provision:

"SEC. 14. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, to vote for or against calling a convention."

This provision, it is said, is obligatory upon the people of Kansas, and necessarily precludes any change, alteration, or amendment until after the year 1864. Suppose we admit, which we do only for the sake of the argument, that the people of Kansas are bound by the action of their Convention, and that they can only change, alter, or amend their Constitution in the mode and manner pointed out in the clause just quoted, still it does not follow, as contended by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, that such change, alteration, or amendment cannot be made until after the year 1864. On the contrary, *we believe the Constitution can be altered, amended, or even abolished, at any time previous to that period*—and that, too, more easily and readily than at a subsequent period, for the reason that, *prior* to 1864, a simple *majority* of the Legislature may call a Convention to effect an amendment or change; while, *subsequent* thereto, such call can only be made by a concurrence of *two-thirds* of the Legislature. This conclusion, we think, is clearly and naturally deducible from the language of the clause under consideration; and in making this distinction the Convention was governed by the very best reasons. The Constitution it knew might be imperfect, and, when reduced to practical operation, might require—as did most, if not all the Constitutions of the old States—to be amended in many particulars, in order to adapt it thoroughly to the wants and necessities of the people for whom it was framed. It was highly important that these amendments should be easily and readily effected; hence, *the Convention left it within the power of a mere majority of the Legislature to suggest any changes that might be desired between the date of the adoption of the Constitution and the year 1864.* By that time it was presumed that all necessary amendments would be made; and as it was desirable that the Constitution should be fixed and permanent, and not easily subjected to changes and alterations, it was expressly provided that *after* the year 1864 no convention could be called to amend, alter, or change the Constitution unless two-thirds of the members of the Legislature concur in making such call. In short, we think it is clear, and for the very best and soundest reasons, that under this clause a bare majority of the Legislature may do *before* the year 1864 what it will require two-thirds to effect *after* that period.

But *we do not concede that a Territorial Convention, or any other Convention or power whatever, can bind the people not to change, alter, amend, or even abolish their Constitution whenever and in such manner as they may choose.* On the contrary, we hold that all free Government is derived from, and founded upon, the authority of the people, and that they have the same right to alter, amend, or abolish their form of Government, provided they proceed in a legal mode, as they had to create and establish it. This right is inalienable, and can no more be transferred than can the right of life and liberty. The people of Kansas thought so; the Convention which framed their Constitution thought so; and hence they expressly declare in their bill of rights, which is a part of the Constitution, that

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have *is all times* an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Now, there is no principle of law better settled than that in construing instruments like the one under consideration the whole shall be taken together, and, if possible, reconciled in all its parts; and, this being so, no construction other than that we have given it can be placed upon the 14th section of the schedule. To give it the construction insisted upon by Judge DOUGLAS, and those who agree with him, is to make it directly contradictory to the section we have just quoted, and thereby render it an entire nullity.

General Walker and the Administration—The Mobile Speech.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received.

WILLIAM WALKER, in his speech at Mobile, said:

"In the month of October, a confidential friend of his had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, who said that the President opposed the Nicaraguan enterprise. The member recommended the Walkerites to enter into a treaty with General CONSTROS, and become allies with Mexico, and thus bring about a war between Spain and Mexico, and seize Cuba."

The Walkerites repudiated the proposition.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The annuity goods were being distributed to the Pueblo Indians.

Col. ST. VRAIN had been elected public printer of the Territory.

Secretary JACKSON had arrived at Santa Fé.

General GARLAND had gone to El Paso.

Depredations by the Apaches and other Indians were reported.

At a public meeting resolutions were adopted cordially thanking Secretary FLOYD and Postmaster-General BROWN for their recent official action affecting the Territory.

The Disaster to the Fanny Fern.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Fanny Fern*, which exploded her boiler below this city, was owned by W. W. MARTIN, of Pittsburg, and valued at $12,000, and insured in three Pittsburg offices for $9,000. The following persons are known to have been lost: Captain BENJAMIN WOODWARD, of Newport, Ky; Mr. and Mrs. MURPHY, of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM WILSON, an Englishman; JAMES ANDERSON, of Xenia, Ohio; JAMES MALOY, MICHAEL DONOHUE, JAMES KAVANAGH, THOMAS WALKER and ROBERT RIDDLE, of Pittsburg; a widow lady and child, unknown; HANNAH THOMAS, chambermaid, of Alleghany City.

The following were scalded: ALFRED ROGERS, of Pittsburg, severely; HARRY DEUM, of Pittsburg, slightly; ANDREW J. KIRKPATRICK, slightly; JOHN FLYNN, WM. PAUL, JOHN W. KEAN and HENRY W. CASEY, severely.

Several others were more or less scalded and burned.

Later from the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Platte *Argus* of the 22d announces the arrival at Weston of Mr. DAVIDSON, with advices to the 14th ult. from the Utah Expedition. The troops were engaged in making themselves comfortable for the Winter. Their health was good.

There is no news from Capt. MARCY, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for salt.

Lieut. BEAL, of the Tenth Infantry, had been placed in command of the volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them.

Mr. DAVIDSON reports that there was no snow to the east of Fort Laramie, and that there was plenty of grass and buffalo. He met three army mails, and also a train taking salt from Fort Laramie to the camp.

Lynch Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A mob at Ligonier arrested three counterfeiters on Tuesday, and deliberately hanged one of them. They were proceeding to execute a second in the same manner, when it was agreed by the majority to let the law take its course. The third one, who is guilty of making bogus coin, was delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, and was brought here to-day for trial. The Court placed his bail at $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Coolie Mutiny on the Ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

A letter received from Capt. RYAN, of the ship *Lion*, from Hong Kong for Callao, dated Angier, Nov. 22, states that the ship *Kate Hooper*, of Baltimore, Capt. JACKSON, from Macao, Oct. 15, for Havana, with Coolies, was at Angier Nov. 22, waiting for men from Batavia. The Coolies mutinied, and got possession of the between-decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of them. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, *vid* Halifax, arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were put on board the afternoon train, and will be due in New-York about 12 o'clock this night.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *America* was detained by the northeast gale and the thick snow, but arrived here from Boston at noon, and sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock.

The Steamship North American from Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 29.

The screw steamship *North American* will leave this port for Liverpool, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

Dispatches to go forward by her should be left at No. 21 Wall-street before 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow, (Saturday.)

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 19th inst., *vid* Havana, has just been signalled in the river, and is coming up to port.

She brings from Havana the California mails of the 5th inst., and 100 passengers.

The *Philadelphia* met the *Empire City* four days from Havana bound to New-York.

The Bark Brilliant in Distress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

The bark *Brilliant*, from New-Orleans, bound for New-York, arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition, and without her sails, which were lost in a gale.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

No. 54.—Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 55.—Elphas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley. Argument commenced for plaintiff, and continued for defendants.

Attorney-General of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Jan. 29.

JEROME B. KIMBALL was to-day elected Attorney-General by the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of CHARLES HART.

A Murderer Hung.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 29.

PHILIP HAWKINS, a colored man, was hung at Frederick to-day, for the murder of another colored man, in the presence of an immense multitude. He confessed the crime while under the influence of drink.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Barometer 29.7. Thermometer 40°. Wind N. W. Cold and cloudy.

NEW-YORK, 7 P. M.—Cloudy and cold. Ther. 30°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 29.

OSWEGO, N.Y.—Overcast; wind N. E. Ther. 23°.
MONTREAL—Cloudy; looks like snow. Ther. 14°.
QUEBEC—Rather cloudy; wind E. Ther. 19°.
CALAIS, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 20°.
BANGOR, 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 24°.
EASTPORT, Me., 9 A. M.—Snowing; wind N. N. E. Ther. 18°.
PORTLAND, Me., 9 A. M.—Blowing hard. Ther. 22°.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Wind N. E., and snowing. Ther. 16°.
SACKVILLE, N. B., 9 A. M.—Snowing; windy. Ther. 23°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Thick snow-storm; wind N. E. Ther. 16°.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Snowing; cold; wind N. E. Ther. 17°.
WASHINGTON, noon.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 43°.
BOSTON, Mass.—Cloudy, indications of storm. Ther. 25°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy. Ther. 49°.
TORONTO.—Cloudy, cold.
DETROIT, Mich.—Clear, frosty. Ther. 25°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy, looks like snow. Ther. 36°.
TOLEDO, O.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind N. E. Ther. 25°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 32°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Cloudy. Ther. 34°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 29°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 44°.
ST. LOUIS.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 33°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind W. Ther. 28°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.
CAIRO, Ill.—Cloudy; wind N. E.
PHILADELPHIA.—Clearing; wind N. W. Ther. 41°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 29°.
MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy. Ther. 25°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear; wind N. W. Ther. 24°.
FON DU LAC.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 31°.
JANESVILLE.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 30.°
PHILADELPHIA—Cloudy, with indications of snow. Ther. 40°. Wind E.
NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear. Wind N. N. W. Ther. 56°.
VICKSBURG—Clear. Wind N. Ther. 41°.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28—6 o'clock.

ROCHESTER—Alternate rain and snow for two days past. Ther. 28°.
UTICA, N. Y.—Cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 20°.
DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind N.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Snowing. Wind N. W. Ther. 20°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 28°.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—Cloudy; cold north wind. Ther. 30°.
PHILADELPHIA—9 P. M., clear and calm. Ther. 33°. Wind N. E.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Cloudy; wind east. Ther. 20°.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 29°.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Appearance of rain: wind fresh from N. E.
FREDERICKTON, N. B.—Cloudy. Ther. 23°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Calm; raining. Ther. 32°.
PORTLAND, Me.—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 23°.

☞ The Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, came in yesterday and made return of a number of indictments, and were discharged.

FROM ALBANY.

The House not in Session—Work in the Senate—Senator Stow on Bleeding Kansas—Redemption after Mortgage Sales—An Addition to the Banking Basis—Limitation of Taxation—Huckster and Butcher Companies—Insurance Securities—A New County—The Report of the Hudson River Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The House is not in session to-day. It adjourned over to Monday night to give Speaker ATWOOD opportunity to digest the crowd which he has been called to confront for the balance of the Session, and arrange them in order on the various committees.

THE SENATE,

Through courtesy to Judge STOW, does not follow the trail of the House. The special order for 12 o'clock was the Kansas resolutions introduced by Senator EITEN, on which the gentleman from Niagara was set down to make an affirmative argument. Senator STOW occupied the attention of the Senate and of a large audience for about two hours. His line of argument was mainly a review of the decision of the Dred Scott case, and of the consequences which that decision involved. His presentation of the points was marked for its originality of thought and vigor and force of expression. There was less of rhetoric and declamation than I was led to anticipate.

In the time that intervened between the reading of the Journal and the consideration of "Bleeding Kansas," there was little to interest.

REDEMPTION OF SALES UNDER MORTGAGES.

The Judiciary Committee made a report against the bill introduced by Senator NOXON, granting to mortgagees the right to redeem lands sold under foreclosure. This prompt action will be regarded as an evidence that the Senate at last is not to be rushed headlong into the enactments of radical measures, for which the late crisis has furnished the only apparent necessity.

A NEW BASIS OF BANKING.

Dr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill this morning, which if enacted becomes the equivalent to a new State loan of about a million and a-half dollars. It proposes,

1. That for all debts due by the State, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer.

2. That upon the presentation of these drafts, if there are no funds applicable to their payment, the Treasurer shall indorse on them, "No Funds."

3. After such presentation and indorsement, such drafts shall be entitled to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

4. All drafts thus indorsed by the State Treasurer shall be received by the Superintendent of the Banking Department as a security for notes of issue in the same manner as other State securities are received.

5. When the State Treasurer shall be in funds to redeem such drafts, he shall advertise that fact. All drafts to cease to draw interest at the expiration of thirty days after such publication.

The constitutionality of such a bill is extremely doubtful, but yet it may be within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. An immense amount of claims which would be favorably affected by this bill are in the hands of the contractors on the canals. These claims are now selling at ruinous discounts. Should the bill become a law, they would be at a premium of ten per cent. It is not improbable that the mover of the bill may find it pushed ahead faster than he anticipated.

THE CHANGE OF TAXES.

Dr. BRANDRETH also introduced a bill to limit the amount of taxes which shall be levied and collected in cities and villages. He restricts the amount of the school, State, town, village, city and county tax, to an amount not exceeding one per cent. on the assessed value of the real and personal property. Cities and villages having a population exceeding 25,000 are exempted from the restriction.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.

Senator SCHELL gives notice of an amendment, which will authorize the formation of companies to supply the markets of cities and villages. A very insignificant looking amendment that, but at the back of it is "a colored gentleman" that will hardly be able to avoid detection.

WITHDRAWAL OF INSURANCE SECURITIES.

Senator SCHELL also notices a bill to authorize the Comptroller to release portions of the securities deposited by Life Insurance companies, when it shall appear that a proportionate amount of the obligations for the payment of which such securities were deposited have been canceled.

A NEW COUNTY.

Senator O. B. WHEELER presents a notification that he will introduce a bill to provide for the erection of a new county, out of parts of Orange and Ulster. It is the old project for a river division of the counties named. It has been here on several occasions.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

The report of this road for the past fiscal year has been filed with the State Engineer. The friends of that enterprise will be unexpectedly gratified at the results exhibited. After paying interest on its funded and floating indebtedness, exceeding $226,301 72, in repairing machinery and adding to its rolling stock, and appropriating $198,334 05 for the repairs of the road-bed, it shows a balance of $38,480 22 to be applied to the payment of the floating debt. The depôt buildings at Greenbush were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $53,521 61; and there was paid, during the year, for damages arising out of the accident at Poughkeepsie, $28,075 18. Both of these items are included in the cost of operating the road. These are extraordinary expenditures, and though legitimately placed under the head of "expense of operating," they should not be considered in estimating the value of the property as an investment. Add these two items to net revenue, and it shows a balance of $120,076 99, as income applicable first to the extinguishment of the floating debt, and eventually to the payment of a dividend on the capital stock. In addition, it is well known that the road-bed and rolling stock is in far better condition than it was at the close of the preceding year, and that much work has been done in filling up the coves and widening the cuttings—work which must materially diminish the expense of keeping the road in repair. For this first glimpse of sunshine breaking through the cloud under which this great interest has so long been obscured, the stockholders are indebted to the tact and energy of President SLOAN, aided by the experience and devotion of Superintendent SMITH. Without being lavish in expenditure, they have materially increased, not alone the real value of the property, but also its capacity to produce. Without being parsimonious, they have reduced the expenses of operating to the lowest standard which prudence would justify. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SCHELL, for the amendment of the State Prison Contract Act.

By Mr. MATHER, for aid to the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. SMITH, against extending the time for the payment of Long Island Railroad stock.

By Mr. SCOTT, for the repeal of the Act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation.

By Mr. SCHELL, of the merchants of New-York, asking for repayment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably on the bill incorporating the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

By Mr. AMES, adverse to the bill for the improvement of Beaver River. Agreed to.

By Mr. DIVEN, favorably to the bill providing for the payment of the salary of Mr. RUGGLES, Deputy State Engineer.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the general manufacturers and mining law.

Also, to amend the law relative to Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. G. B. WHEELER, to erect Highland County [illegible] parts of Orange and Ulster.

[illegible] relative to Banks.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to amend the charter of the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

By Mr. BRADSHAW, to restrain fishing within certain limits. Also, for the relief of the sufferers of [illegible].

The Kansas resolutions were then taken up, and Judge STOW delivered an able speech in their support.

Having concluded, the subject was made the special order for Wednesday next, at one o'clock.

The Assembly bill to pay the officers of last night during the organization, was reported, and by consent, immediately considered in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading and lost.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved a reconsideration of the vote by that motion be laid upon the table. Agreed to.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock Monday evening.

The following is the bill for the preservation of New-York Harbor:

"So much of the 21 section of an act for the [illegible] preservation of, and construction for the preservation of the harbor of New-York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof, passed March 22, 1853, as prevents the Common Council of the City of New-York from making grants of lands under water until the plan and directions of the Legislature, is hereby repealed and shall take effect immediately."

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

Not in session.

Officers of the Assembly.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The following have been appointed officers of the Assembly:

Deputy Clerks—E. C. PERRIN, J. B. CONKLIN and Van NORT, E. C. BENTLEY, J. M. SMITH and [illegible].
Librarian—G. B. SHERRILL; *Assistant*, H. [illegible].
Bank Clerk—D. A. LEVIEN, Jr.
Clerk's Messenger—D. W. MERCHANT.
The following are appointments by the Speaker:
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. O. JONES.
Postmaster—J. J. REILLY.
Assistant Postmaster—I. NUGENT.
Janitor—Peter VAN OLINDA.
Keeper of the Chamber—J. H. BIXBY.
Doorkeepers—J. H. ANDERSON and W. P. MACKAY.

A Southern Appeal for Help on the Lecompton Question.

From the Mobile Register.

The authoritative and decided demonstrations on the part of the Northern Democracy against the Lecompton Constitution are well calculated to soothe our gravest apprehensions as to the result of the Kansas issue in Congress. Their effect must be to derive additional power from the impression which seems to have been made at the North, that the South is neither united nor resolved in demanding the unconditional admission of Kansas under her present Constitution. This impression has been created by the almost unbroken silence which has been hitherto preserved by the Southern Representatives in Congress upon the great question, and the absence of any general and decided expression of the Southern people or their Legislatures directly upon the issue which has arisen on the application of Kansas for admission. Since that issue presented itself, the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia have adjourned, declining to make any expression in regard to it. Other Southern Legislatures now in session have made no utterance as yet upon the question. Those only which have declared themselves directly in view of the issue are the Legislatures of Alabama and Virgin

PARIS GOSSIP.

[Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

...the fashionable world is the Bois de Boulogne, ... Hyde Park having been given up to the carriage-less million. But no one ever dreamed, perhaps, that the crowd was to become, in the dead of winter, a source of as much attraction as in the ... In the centre of the wood ... which have an extent of nearly a mile, are now covered with a firm sheet of ice, and on it may be seen thousands of skaters of both sexes. To the Parisians this is a novel sight, but you can well imagine that the Bois became at once the centre of attraction for every one who had a carriage, a horse, or money enough to hire a hack, or pay an omnibus fare. It is, in fact, a kind of "Derby day," and quite as full of excitement on account of its novelty, as its English prototype; for the English "Derby" is less a race than a fair.

You will be surprised perhaps to learn that the ... among "the boys." The other day his Majesty, with the Empress at his side, drove to the Bois in the American wagon, and after making one tour of the lakes, got out, descended to the ice, and putting on a pair of skates, started, by a domestic, skated for three-quarters of an hour, mixing indiscriminately in the vast crowd of skaters on the ice, much to their astonishment. His Majesty even gave a helping hand to a dame-skater, in his trepidation, getting out of the Empress's way, was falling. You will agree that, for a man of fifty, not often practicing this exercise, (if you know anything of its tiresomeness after years of abstention,) the feat of skating three-quarters of an hour is one that ought to stop the mouths of those slanderers who are always killing his majesty with a malady of exhaustion. His feat on the ice does not look like physical exhaustion at least. But what prompted him to such prolonged return to the amusements of his boyhood? Was it *amour propre*—a desire to give a contradiction to the health-croakers? Or was it to give vogue to the skating at the Bois, and thus to popularize and glorify the promenade of which he is the designer and protector?

Not the least curious exhibition on the ice of *the Bois de Bologne, to the Parisians, was the* ladies skating. In France ladies rarely ride horseback, much less skate or swim; they say that horse-riding even is too *cavaliers*, and a woman who should venture upon ice would be classed at once among the masculines and the "strong-minded." So that nearly all, if not all, the lady-skaters of the Bois de Bologne were either Russian, English or American. Among the rest were two Americans, who were belles a few years ago at a certain fashionable Summer resort—one of these to the astonishment of the masculine skaters, cut her fashionable name with her skates on the ice—a feat vastly accomplished by the most experienced amateurs in this art.

The first grand ball of the season took place at the Palace on Saturday evening last. The same magnificence was apparent at this ball as at those of last year, with the exception that fewer foreigners of distinction were present, and in consequence the number of stars and epaulets were diminished. The number of Americans was very considerably diminished on former years.

I have just returned from the funeral of RACHEL. The police did not interfere, and more than fifteen thousand persons fell into the procession. The bier, richly ornamented with drops of silver and ...with the letter R, was drawn by six horses richly caparisoned, led by grooms. A picket of the municipal guard, mounted, opened the march. The official mourners were the two sons of Mlle. RACHEL, and her brother M. RAPHAEL FELIX. All the world of literature and the arts was there, to pay a last tribute to the illustrious tragedienne. The cordons of the bier were held by ALEXANDER DUMAS, Sen., the Baron TAYLOR, Messrs. A. MAQUET and GUSTAVE.

In the crowd that followed the convoy were Messrs. Jules Janin, Théophile Gautier, Emile de Girardin, Alexander Dumas, Jr., Dr. Veron, Granier de Cassagnac, Viennet, Legouvé, Emile Augier, Feuillet, Paul de St. Victor, Alfred de Vigny, Arsène Houssaye, Empis, Fiorentino, Edmond Texier, Nestor Roqueplan, Millaud, and a host of names illustrious in letters, politics and finance. The whole theatrical profession was there, the ladies of the Government theatre, to which RACHEL belonged, being in black, and with the rabbis of the Israelitish Church, mounted in the mourning carriages.

The body was deposed in the Jewish department of the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, at the side of her sister REBECCA, whom she so much loved; and who preceded her two years ago to the tomb, with the same malady. RACHEL died in the Israelitish faith. She was buried from a house she had taken in the Place Royale, before going to Cannes.

RACHEL leaves, it is said, a fortune of a million and a half of francs. This sum is distributed between her two sons and her father's family. After her death, her brother and sister found concealed a sum of 700,000 francs, destined for her two sons. The eldest of these, who is a legitimatized child, is a grandson of the first NAPOLEON.

RACHEL'S malady, not in its origin, but in its well-declared form, dates from her visit to New-York. There, at a *soirée* given by a distinguished member of the Press, she was dressed thinly and found herself taking cold. They lent her a pelisse, but on entering her hotel she had a chill. From that day she did not cease to cough till her death. The last time she ever played was at Charleston, S. C., and the last piece was *Adrienne Lecouvreur*.

The crisis has not driven *all* the Americans home. Our new Consul, Mr. SPENCER, threw open the doors of his elegant apartments in the Rue St. Arnaud, on Wednesday evening last, to his countrymen and country-women, and others than myself were astonished at the considerable number of familiar faces that presented themselves. The dead and wounded left on the field of battle were not so numerous as had been feared. Nearly 200 American gentlemen and ladies, more than one-half of whom were old residents, met and greeted each other with the warmth of old soldiers escaped from the general carnage. We are thus indebted to the amiable hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. SPENCER for the occasion to count heads and to renew old acquaintance. And notwithstanding many regrets were uttered for the slain and missing, the *soirée* was none the less a gay and most agreeable one.

At this *soirée* we had the pleasure of hearing, for the first time, the voice of Mme. DE GERBEL, formerly Miss WARD, of whom I have already spoken. The company were agreeably surprised by this lady's voice, and the opinion was unanimous that, at last, we had found a true American *prima donna*. It became known now, for the first time, that Mme. DE GERBEL had been studying assiduously for several years, principally in Italy, the profession in which she has just made her début. It may be safely predicted that this lady is destined to a first rank as a musical artist, and thus is already contradicted the opinion expressed in my letter of Dec. 15, that perhaps the United States were doomed to the production of none other than second-rate voices. Mme. DE GERBEL has paid especial attention to dramatic studies, with the view of appearing in opera.

I was infinitely pained at this *soirée* to learn from Mme. DE GERBEL that the history I published ... one time ago of her marriage to the Russian diplomat whose name she bears was incorrect in ... [illegible] ... the case of my countrywoman, I should never have referred to the circumstance but for the public action taken in the matter by the Emperor of Russia. It thus became, in some sort, a political event, and as the conduct of the Czar was noble in the extreme, and worthy of all commendation, it seemed but proper that the American people should know how he had treated *an honorable American family, menaced in their* rights by one of his subjects.

It appears that the first part of the marriage service was performed at Nice. There being no Greek Church there, it was agreed that the part of the service which related to the gentleman should be performed at Paris. A rendezvous was appointed for Paris; the parties soon met there, but it was Lent, and as it is not customary to perform marriage ceremonies in the Greek Church during the holy weeks, it was deferred till after the termination of that season. In the meantime, from some political cause, Captain DE GERBEL was ordered to leave France by the French authorities, and the family saw nothing more of him till they met him in the Greek Church at Warsaw. It will be observed that Miss WARD did not consider herself married until the performance of the Greek marriage service—the only one binding on a Russian subject.

Subsequently, when the family repaired to St. Petersburg to demand a conclusion of the marriage ceremony only half *performed, I was mistaken*, or rather my informant was mistaken, in attributing to Mr. SALA, the well-known English writer, the agency in obtaining the action of the Czar on this delicate question. Mr. S. was introduced to the family at St. Petersburg, but he was not present at the marriage at Warsaw, and it was through the courage and the indefatigability of Mrs. WARD, aided by the strong influence of the American Minister, Gov. SEYMOUR, that secured the attention of the Czar and the consummation of justice. The Emperor deemed the case of such importance that he issued an ukase, ordering that this marriage should be concluded. Captain DE GERBEL, who is a son of General CHARLES DE GERBEL, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, without further force than the order of the imperial decree, presented himself at Warsaw, and the marriage took place as already related. At the termination of the ceremony Mme. DE GERBEL bade adieu to her husband, *and has not heard from him since, nor does she* know what punishment has been inflicted upon him by the Russian Government. It appears that I was singularly misinformed in mixing the name of Mr. SALA in this history. He was known to the family during a short stay at St. Petersburg, and that was all.

Gen. LAMORICIERE and family have arrived at Paris. They were accompanied to the frontier by the distinguished General CHANGARNIER, yet in exile.

The plan lately described in your columns for a submarine tunnel across the Channel between France and England, has been referred to a scientific committee in France, who are going to give a serious consideration to the subject. The French Government has invited the English Government to unite in the expenses of a survey on the plan proposed. This will be the greatest undertaking of modern days. MALAKOFF.

The Wyoming Story—Dr. Spencer to Dr. Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the signature of GEORGE PECK, of Scranton, Penn., there appeared yesterday, a long *letter to the* TIMES, *in which, with abundance of* words, the writer gives the public his views upon many matters and things in general, and upon the "hasty, careless, blundering, irritated" historian, Dr. SPENCER, in particular. I have only just been informed that *the writer of this letter is* Rev. Dr. GEO. PECK, a highly-respectable and talented minister of the Methodist Church, and one who has done a very good work in spreading the knowledge of true religion in the valley where he resides. As I was *wholly ignorant* on these points when I wrote my former note to the TIMES, I trust that my apology, herewith tendered, will be accepted, for having, in appearance, spoken disrespectfully of the reverend gentleman, by terming him "Mr. PECK," an appellation which, from his letter, I am sorry to see, disturbs his serenity considerably. I beg leave, also, to take the earliest opportunity of saying that, seeing Dr. PECK takes pleasure in it, he may, if he chooses, try his hand at making himself merry at my expense to any extent that he may desire. He is, no doubt, an *older, wiser, and more profound man than I can* claim to be; and I am content to learn from him, *as well in respect to the truths and facts of his*tory, as in regard to the courtesies and amenities of literary intercourse. It is highly probable, also, that he understands the *usus loquendi* better than I do, and that I have shown more than what even Dr. PECK will consider my usual "stupidity" in mistaking his meaning in that passage, which I am still in the dark about, on any ordinary principles of construing the English language. Let me acknowledge, with entire frankness, that I wholly mistook the purport of Dr. P.'s words, which, to my apprehension, conveyed a sense quite the reverse of what it appears was intended, and which the Dr. takes some pains to reiterate.

Dr. PECK may rest assured that I shall follow his advice, and shall endeavor to keep *both* my eyes open for that promised work of his, which our mutual friends, the HARPERS, are about to issue, and I cannot doubt but that I shall be edified by his historical researches, and his critical acumen, in an inverse ratio to that which my poor efforts seem to have given him. My erudite friend (if he will allow me so to call him) will believe me, I hope, when I assure him that I do not at all think myself to be "an injured and irritated author," as he phrases it; and that I am quite certain that Dr. P., no more than myself, would be disposed to do "injustice" to any man.

There is certainly no historical point at issue between us respecting the Wyoming Massacre, and beyond that topic I do not understand Dr. P. to have favored my work with his critical attention. We are not, we cannt be, in any sense, "enemies;" for we have nothing to fight about. I am not the champion of errors in Dr. THACHER or any other writer; and, though I may not unnaturally feel a little mortified at being rated so low by Dr. P. in several respects, I certainly shall not contend with him on that point. It is very possible, nay probable, that he may be more nearly right than some of my friends hereabouts have thus far supposed.

I shall not need to occupy but small space in saying that there is only one point in which I will *not* yield to him, or any man, and that is, in honestly and sincerely loving and desiring to attain unto the truth. I have not undertaken to write the history of the United States for any selfish ends; for elaborating any theory or theories of *my* own on the subject; for establishing any personal views of politics, social life, or religious dogmas. My aim has been—however imperfect the execution—to tell the truth, and by the truth I am prepared to be judged. If I have erred, as no doubt I have more than once or twice, and no doubt any man must be liable to err in traversing so vast a field, I can but acknowledge my error when it is pointed out, and take every means in my power to correct it. This I hold myself ready to do at all times, although Dr. PECK professes that he is not concerned as to this matter, in the particular question which called forth his first communication.

Regretting that Dr. P. has deprived me of the only possible claim which I could make of having any advantage over him, (viz.: in being the father of children,) and hoping that, when his book appears, the question respecting Wyoming will be so settled as to *stay* settled I remain with the greatest respect for the learned Doctor, very truly his servant and yours, J. A. SPENCER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1858.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused the communication from A. C. CASTLE, M. D., in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 27th inst., and although perfectly willing to allow his speculative opinions, as to the danger of New-York harbor, to pass without comment from me, I cannot the evidence which he brings forward:

1. The evidence from DUNLAP'S *History of New-York*.

"*This channel has since become a passage for vessels*, and it is known under the name of Buttermilk Channel. It has been formed by the washing away of the lands of Long Island, a part of VAN TWILLER'S plantation."

We have no evidence whatever that WOUTER VAN TWILLER ever had a plantation on Long Island. There is a grant to him, dated the 22d of June, 1643, in the office of the Secretary of State, but it "merely gives a piece of land called Red Hook, lying on the Hudson River, to be held as his other patrimonial lands." The patentees and free-holders of the town of Brooklyn granted, 1695, to STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT a neck of land called Red Hook, containing about fifty acres, and in this deed it is recited that it was formerly granted to the town of Brooklyn, by Governor STUYVESANT, in 1657. Governor FLETCHER, in 1697, confirmed this grant as

"Containing in quantity fifty acres, more or less, and is bounded on the east by the east side of a creek that runs by the westernmost bounds of FERGUSON SUBSANNER'S land, and on the south by Gowanus Bay, and on the west by Hudson's River, and on the north by the East River, that runs between the said lands and one Nutten Island aforesaid, at low water mark, including the aforesaid creek, which maketh the east bounds of the said lands."

Here we find the terms creek and river used, and without doubt the tide ebbed and flowed through the latter as early as this grant. In 1766 Lieut. RATZEN made his map of the City of New-York, and included part of Long Island. This survey is now referred to for dividing lines, and the shore lines with the topography around Red Hook, as laid down on the map, agreed with surveys made before the improvements were made thereon. Then Buttermilk Channel was as wide as when RATZEN made his map, and not more so; and there was no appearance that any changes in the shore line had taken place since RATZEN made his map—a period of over seventy years.

The testimony used in a law suit, 1741, as to it being "all sedge and meadow land, that only a creek passed between Nutten and Long Island," is only oral. JOOST VAN BUNT, aged 77 years, testified as to washing away of the land on Long Island, and that it went out much further towards Nutten Island, but does not say how much. This *no one doubts, as the northwest storms caused* the bank to wash down until the boulders protected it. The testimony of other very old men does not state their own experience, but only what they heard others say, and their own recollections would go back to about 1690. Now, there is no necessity to go back to this *oral* testimony of 1741, when we can find it much nearer. A gentleman of the highest respectability informed me, not five years since, that he was acquainted in early life with those *who had waded over* from Red Hook to Governor's Island. In fact he, being a very truthful man himself, indorsed their assertions, and if it was so, the witnesses of 1741 ought to have been able to testify of their own knowledge.

Now, as to the sedge and mallow land, if it ever existed, it must have been from deposit or from the sinking of upland. The latter generally can be known by remains of trees embedded in it, and I have never seen anything of this on the north side of Long Island, while I see much of the former, and I have no doubt but the Indian traditions would also show the channel was open before the marsh formed there.

No encroachments were made into the East River prior to the Revolutionary War, which would tend to throw the current more into Buttermilk Channel than it had formerly ran, but, shortly afterwards, the encroachments commenced, and the result was the deposits below Governor's Island and Red Hook. The channel between these points could not have changed in consequence of the extension of the wharves into the East River prior to 1762, and it is not likely that any change had taken place there previously, save that caused by the washing down of the banks during northwesterly gales, as can be seen for the whole length of the northern shore of Long Island, from the time the waters first separated the two shores. That Judge BENSON stated his belief, based on tradition, no one doubts, and he was well informed as to them; but I do not think he investigated the matter.

2. The evidence of A. C. CASTLE, M. D., himself. He is not a very old man, and I cannot say that he is mistaken, when he says: "I remember the time when captains commanded vessels of 5 to 1,000 tons measurement, when they boasted that *they could pilot themselves into our harbor*;" but I have been probably better acquainted with *commanders of ships than A. C. CASTLE, M. D., and* never have known one commanding a ship of 300 tons burden, who would make so *absurd a boast*.

MERCATOR.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am really glad to see that the clergy of this City have aroused themselves in manifesting a desire in a public manner for a due and proper observance of the Sabbath among us. This is noble, dignified and Christian-like, and the only wonder is why this demonstration has not been made before. It is a sad picture to see the sacred hours of that holy day desecrated and abused by so many of our citizens in these latter times. It is becoming still more alarming; it is the stepping-stone to many other evils, and thus we see the public mind undergoing a hardening process of no ordinary character, and it cannot be denied that what was once considered abominable and wicked is even now regarded as anything else but the reality. May not the time past suffice? Shall the influx of the vices of other nations overwhelm us? Shall our nationality be lost and shipwrecked, when we as a people are, or rather have been, proverbial for the proper observance of the Sabbath day? Already does a ray of light begin to appear. District-Attorney HALL stands forth illustriously; the clergy catch the spirit of the reformation; and so too, may the authorities follow up the same, by closing up the grog-shops, (already begun,) all the stores, &c., &c.; and so hushing the tumult consequent upon this state of things, by the enforcement of our Sunday laws—a due enforcement, in the spirit of kindness, and yet with that determination which insures success. Is this right, or is it wrong? Shall there still be a keeping of the Sabbath among us, or shall there not? Shall not newsboys cease their noise and rest on that day, after laboring hard all the week, and, if necessary, a fund be raised by an appropriation from the City revenue (much of which is now squandered) for their special aid?

Morality, reason, law and order, as well as humanity and religion, and all the nobler impulses of our nature, call for this reformation; and you, Mr. Editor, will be doing good service by giving this publicity in your valuable paper.

Yours, truly, RESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I was pleased, in common with many others, to see in your morning's issue of this date that the clergymen of this City, in view of the prevailing and increasing desecration of the Sabbath-day in this City, have moved in the matter, and held a meeting in Spingler Institute on Monday evening last, in order to devise measures to promote the better observance of that holy day. I have often wondered they had not done so before, seeing the alarming increase of this vice of late among us. We pride ourselves as a nation, as a people, and as a City, as being more enlightened, and having a higher code of morals than other nations and cities. But to pass along our streets on a Sabbath, and see how it is kept, would lead us to think we are a second Paris. Let us hope that all good and moral citizens will lend a hand in this work of reform, so much needed, and so auspiciously commenced.

CITIZEN.

[illegible] ... Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here on the 8th inst., after a boisterous passage of thirteen days. It was cold when we left New-Haven, the thermometer being at 35°, but in a few days we ran into a warmer latitude, and had the weather at 65°. In the Gulf Stream I found the water of the ocean 74°. The temperature here has been since I landed, 70° at 8 A. M., and 82° at one o'clock.

I have already been introduced to quite a number of black and colored gentlemen planters, and an invitation to spend days with them. Last evening, I drank tea with Mr. WM. HUSTAND, No. 5 Swan-street, as his card says. I there saw the *élite* of the black and colored gentlemen of this city, and among them a lawyer, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and an editor of a paper. The house is elegantly furnished, and the drawing-room forty feet square. At 8 o'clock we sat down to tea in an adjoining room on the same floor. A blessing was asked by the venerable JOSEPH THORNE, who is mentioned in THORNE & KIMBALL'S *Journal*. Conversation was taken up all around the table, and though I do not admit to be true what Sir JOHN BOWRING told me, when in London, was his belief that the African had superior *natural* powers to the Anglo-Saxon, I must say a more refined and intelligent company it has seldom been my fortune to see and enjoy. On rising from table thanks were returned for the repast and pleasant interview. *We then returned to the drawing-room*, where, with music by the daughter of my host, and agreeable conversation, the remainder of the evening was passed.

I have been very much interested in Mr. LONDON BOUNCE, a negro who owns two plantations, and with whom I am to spend next Tuesday. He is also mentioned in THORNE & KIMBALL'S *Journal*. He is one of nature's noblemen, and has visited the city of London, after which he was named. I met at Mr. HUSTAND'S Mr. H. P. NIGHTINGALE, a pure African, who lately bought a cargo of rice, for which he paid £40,000. When the cholera was raging here, and it was doubtful whether he would recover from a severe attack, a white man sent him word that his note had fallen due and was unpaid. NIGHTINGALE sent his son to the President of the Bank here, and asked him to take up his paper as it matured, *which he did*. How many men are there in New-York or Boston *who would have succeeded in such a request?*

I am delighted in collecting facts with regard to the comparative value of real estate now and before emancipation. As now advised, it seems to me that lands are worth twice as much as under the curse of Slavery. A plantation of 448 acres has just been bought for £40,000, which, I am informed, could not have been sold before emancipation with all the negroes on it, for half that sum. The manumitted and their children now work cheerfully for 25 cents a day, and find themselves. That seems a low price for a day's work, but the hands live very cheaply on vegetables and fruit, and need no fire, and not much clothing. I could live very contentedly in this climate, as they do. Besides, 25 cents a day is the net price in free America for labor! Mr. HELPER says that "in my own immediate neighborhood (in North Carolina) not less than 30 young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of 15 and 25, labor in the fields every Summer, and that for 25 cents a day."

The whole Island is cultivated like a garden and the several plantations are not divided off by fences, but are in common, like the meadows in my native town, (Northampton, Mass.) None of the houses have chimneys, or any other means of warming, no fire being needed, except for cooking, and that is done out of doors. They have no carpets. What is strange to me, they have no annoyance from our house-fly. I have not seen half a dozen here. Mosquitoes abound, and they bite without giving you warning of their approach.

A white planter informed me that he did not know a planter who would return to Slavery if he could; and I find that the opinion of every one. This is the most beautiful country I ever beheld. Such clouds I never saw, and the rising and setting sun is gorgeous beyond expression. The heat is not nearly so oppressive as it is at home at the same temperature. The trade winds are constantly blowing over this Island, and though the thermometer is now—at 12½ o'clock—at 82°, I cannot keep my papers on the table without putting weights upon them. I hope you will live to see the West Indies. If you do not you will die without knowing what a beautiful world we live in. No wonder COLUMBUS wrote home to Queen ISABELLA that he found it so pleasant to live in "India" that he did not know as he should be contented to live in Spain. But I must bid you adieu for the present.

Statement of the Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Superintendents of the poor of Kings County having discharged me from my position of Matron of Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and having volunteered an opinion in an accompanying report published in the TIMES of Saturday last, that I was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my office, I deem it proper to acquaint the public with the facts in relation to the matter.

In the first place the proceedings taken for the release of Miss WOLFSOHN from the Asylum were not *planned* with my secret cooperation, as stated in the report of the Board, nor were they in any manner carried on by my aid, except in so far as I was bound to state the truth when called before the Court to testify concerning her condition. The only charge, so far as I am informed, that the Board preferred, was that I kept the secret of Miss WOLFSOHN from Wednesday, when she placed the matter in the hands of counsel, until Saturday, when the writ was served.

Believing Miss WOLFSOHN sane, and supposing the matter was concluded and out of our hands, I thought myself bound to keep the secret, not for a moment supposing that the institution was interested in or desirous of detaining her if of sound mind; and I challenge Dr. LANNING or any other person to prove that during the six weeks she was under my care she exhibited the slightest trace of insanity. It was the opinion of the nurses, and of every person who visited her, that she was entirely sane, and although the girl is now perhaps properly remanded back to the Asylum, yet up to the last day of trial nothing was observed that warranted her confinement as a lunatic. The proposition made by her friends on Sunday, previous to her return, to close the matter by paying her board in any place the parties acting for her might select, shows they had little confidence in the right to detain her in a lunatic asylum; they stating as the only reason for so confining her, that at times her temper rendered it impossible to live with her.

There can be no question that her case, like many others, is of a peculiar periodical nature, which a skillful physician might understand, but which a lunatic asylum is not calculated to improve. My keeping her secret was not a cooperation, unless the intention was to remove her, to prevent the service of the writ, and in any case, the circumstances fully warrant my conduct.

As the Board have dismissed me for what they have decided to be a violation of the rules of the institution, I am content, yet I cannot but think their pronouncing me an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of my position, an attempt to injure me, very ungentlemanly and unjust.

A service of two years in the institution, without a word of censure or disapproval of my course, but, on the contrary, frequently expressed approbation, ought to be sufficient guaranty of my fitness for the position I occupied, or even a breed of their wolfhounds for Cuba in hunting the slave.

ANN M. EDGAR.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

Great travelers are not generally great writers, for, in truth, writing and traveling require very opposite constitutional differences. The two greatest travelers of the present day, who have traveled to the best purpose, and written the best books of travel, were both averse to book-making. Sitting down in the quiet of a secluded apartment and making a record of the things they had seen, the wonders they had discovered, and the dangers they had encountered, was more distasteful to them than battling with savage tribes, or enduring hunger, cold, weariness and thirst. But the necessity for writing was upon them, and they conscientiously gave themselves up to their task, because, without it their travel would have been more purposeless wandering, and the world not have been the wiser for their labors. The two great travelers in question—explorers, perhaps, would be the better term—were Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Dr KANE, who did not travel for the sake of travel, but to accomplish a great and benevolent purpose. Writing was not an agreeable employment to either of them, and neither thought of making a book when he set out on his great work. To Doctor KANE the confinement and labor of preparing his volumes for the press were irksome in the extreme, but he buckled down to his work as manfully and *resolutely as he made his wonderful journey* over the ice after deserting his little brig in its frosty fastnesses. Doctor LIVINGSTONE says that he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than attempt to write another book.

A very different sort of traveler from either of these is our book-making countryman, BAYARD TAYLOR. He travels and writes with equal facility and equal pleasure, and he travels, too, that he may write. Looking into any of his books, we do not find that he traveled with any other motive than to gather materials to make a volume, and when his volume is filled his journey is at an end; nothing more remains. But the spirit of locomotion is strong upon him; he has sturdy limbs, robust health, and an inexhaustible stock of good nature. He can start off at a moment's warning, with his writing materials, on a ramble to the North Cape, or to Terra del Fuego. He has no preferences; a Summer in Africa or a Winter in Lapland, it is all the same to him, and he turns his observations into three sources of profit—first, as letters to the journal which he makes the medium of his communications to the public; then as lectures, and lastly as books. He has a free, easy and picturesque descriptive style, and he always preserves his temper. It is marvelous to see what a uniform tone of quiet contentedness he exhibits under all circumstances, in all climes, and all societies. Lapps, Egyptians, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Germans, Englishmen and Californians are all equally agreeable to him, and he to them. He is never excited, never loses his self-possession, is never dissatisfied; and he manages by the easy flow of his narrative to infuse into his reader something of the spirit which pervades his own volumes.

The last volume of travels from the pen of this most genial of wanderers is composed of his letters from Sweden, Denmark and Lapland. The volume, published by G. P. PUTNAM, is entitled: *Northern Travel. Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland.* Our traveler landed at Stockholm early in December, 1856, and started immediately for the North, making his way into the Arctic circle just at that season of the year when most men would have been desirous of leaving it. But he wanted to see the Lappe in mid-winter, when the sun scarce shows its disc above the horizon, and the earth is covered with a coating of ice and snow. And it is fortunate for us, who lack the opportunity or inclination for such laborious and dangerous travel, that he was impelled by a noble enthusiasm to make a mid-winter journey in those frozen regions, for his pictures of life among that remote and little-visited people give us a more vivid sense of their peculiarities than any other traveler has furnished the world. It imparts a feeling of delicious enjoyment to sit in our warm and cosy rooms, and read his lively descriptions of reindeer traveling over the sparkling snows of Lapland, and to follow him into the huts of the Lapp peasants. It was while he was at Kantokeino, where the sun did not show itself above the horizon during twenty-four hours, that he heard a man give a regular Indian war-whoop, and, on asking an explanation of the strange sound, he was told that it had been learned from OLE BULL. Mr. TAYLOR *arrives at the conclusion, after his Arctic experiences*, that the proper zone for human beings to thrive in is embraced between the 30th and 55th degrees of latitude.

The volume is about equally divided between the two seasons, but the latter part, which relates to his Summer experiences, his sketches of society in Stockholm, and his visit to the North Cape, contains more agreeable and picturesque sketches than the first half, which is occupied with the savage scenery of the country of the Lappe.

We have received from Messrs. WILEY & HALSTED a small volume, entitled *The Photograph and Ambrotype Manual*, by N. G. BURGESS, which probably contains all the information necessary to make a complete daguerreotypist, but we must confess our inability to pronounce a decided opinion in regard to its merits beyond those of clear writing, methodical arrangement, and good print.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has published, in one handsome volume of 300 pages, a collection of short stories by the late Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Knickerbocker* for February has a very striking resemblance to the past numbers of this venerable publication, which is now, we believe, the oldest on the list of our monthly periodicals. It has several continuations, the liveliest of them being the "Life of a Midshipman," which is evidently the production of a sailor, if not of a middy. The editorial department is of the same scrappy, agreeable and genial character which it has ever been since the Magazine fell into the hands of its present editor, some twenty-five years ago. The *Knickerbocker* is a monument of conservatism in our "shifting bank of sand." It has undergone no more change than the Palisades, and appears to be good for another quarter of a century at least.

Harper's, for February has no striking characteristic beyond its general excellence. A certain amount of entertaining reading matter and a certain number of illustrations are just as much a matter of course in this popular Magazine as flowers in June. The third part of the "Virginians," which, to many readers, is the most attractive reading in *Harper*, is more interesting than the two previous numbers. The story is beginning to take form; the two brothers, who are the heroes of the novel, are growing up to man's estate, and it will not be long before the interest of the narrative will be greatly heightened by the rupture between the mother country and the colonies, when the two high-spirited boys will take opposite sides in the quarrel. The present number brings us to BRADDOCK'S defeat, and the interval between then and the Declaration of Independence will not occupy much time. The only obstacle to the unqualified enjoyment of the story by American readers, is the familiar introduction of WASHINGTON, whom we have all been accustomed to contemplate either in his uniform of buff and blue, standing grandly by his white charger, or dressed in his solemn suit of black, with his ruffled hand extended, and his face beaming with dignity and patriotism. He is a most intractable subject for the ... of THACKERAY will fail to draw a picture of him that will not outrage the popular sense of propriety. The good boy WASHINGTON, the dignified and respectable farmer WASHINGTON, the hero WASHINGTON, and the statesman WASHINGTON, are the phases of his character which the people are familiar with and venerate; but the every-day man WASHINGTON, the WASHINGTON subjected to the common frivolities and vexations of ordinary life is a figure that we have no knowledge of nor any desire to become acquainted with. We hope, therefore, that, for his own sake, Mr. THACKERAY will introduce the Father of his Country as seldom as possible, and, if possible, only in his grand and heroic characters. Historical personages are at the best awkward subjects for the romancer, and the true business of the writer of fiction is with fictitious personages of his own creation. The mixture of the real and the ideal, the historical and the fictitious, rarely produces an agreeable or consistent effect.

The fourth number of the *Atlantic* is a kind of trial number of the work. The editor must, by this time, have become familiarized with his work; he has had an opportunity to test the ability of his contributors, and to be able to calculate with tolerable accuracy the ... of supply of material. He has been able to feel the public pulse, too, and to square himself to its pleasure. We may look upon the present number, therefore, as affording an indication of what the Magazine will be hereafter. Viewed in this light, there is ... to think that the *Atlantic* appears to decided advantage, and that it promises well for the future. It is more varied in its contents than either of the preceding numbers, and the general character of the articles is more magazinish. It is, also, better made up, the first article instead of treating on some remote or indifferent subject, is a very timely one and full of local interest, being on the subject of the great failures of last Fall. The causes of these and of all other panics, are discussed in a ... manner, and there is no lack of statistical information. The author does not pretend to be a MACAULAY nor a RICARDO, but he is quite as agreeable and instructive for magazine readers as if he were both combined. Following this we have a poem of ... pages, possibly by LONGFELLOW, on the "Bust of Goethe and Schiller." Then comes a ... story entitled the "Librarian's Story," then another poem, and a gossipy article about pictures. A ... article about "*Cretins and Idiots*," discussing what has been and what can be done for them follows. Then an epistolary poem succeeds, which savors strongly of the Rugby poet of Toper-na-fuosich, and after it a pleasant article on the "Aquarium." The "Queen of the Red Chessman," is a beautiful phantasy, weird and witchy, but yet full of tenderness, and the most delicate fancy. A brief essay on Tea—the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—an article on RENANCER, a most superficial paper about New-England Ministers, something about Kansas usurpation, a shrewd sheet art in the Pre-Raphaelistic vein, two or three more poems, and the literary notices, which are very good, but very brief, complete the number. Altogether, the fourth number of the *Atlantic* makes a very gratifying promise of a long career, and we trust that its future will at least justify its promise, and that it will not, like all our other works of the same pretensions, after a few brilliant flashes, suddenly go out, and leave the world of monthly literature in amazement and consternation at its disappearance.

Norway Wolves and Human Passions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was thinking one day, sadly enough too, of my positive, terrible tendency to evil. I *felt* it. I had given away to passion, and my poor heart was torn. A copy of the *Living Age* happened to be lying near me. I took it up and read "*The Sledge Drive to Church*," a story of Old Norway. A pack of wolves are following the sledge, which contained a family on their way home from church. The lad OLAF kneels at his sister's side and prays, "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away these dreadful wolves, and let us all get safe home."

This prayer had another meaning for me, so apt, so instantly entering my heart, that tears fairly came to my eyes. I repeated to myself many, many times, "O, Lord Jesus, drive away these dreadful wolves of *passion*." This seemed exactly the cry my poor soul needed to make—the short, quick, imploring cry for aid—the furious brutes already surrounding me.

Our passions are like the wolves. The whole pack pursues us. We more than see them on our track—we *feel* their hateful presence—we feel their hot, brutal breath. Their tongues are out, and their infernal eyes flashing. How they drag us down! "O, Lord Jesus, please drive away *these* dreadful wolves, and let me *get safe home*."

Aaron Burr and Mrs. Coghlan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Rev. Mr. MILBURN is certainly in error in attributing Mrs. COGHLAN'S ruin to AARON BURR. Every word which Mrs. COGHLAN'S narrative contains concerning her connection with Col. BURR, is transferred to the sixth chapter of Mr. PARTON'S new work on the *Life and Times of Burr*. She therein charges her ruin to *the brutality and neglect of her husband*, whom she was forced to marry, long after she had parted with Colonel BURR forever.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

A Handsome Thing.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this day's issue, from New-Jersey, and under the caption of "A good deed in a naughty world," appears a pleasing instance of generosity and kind feeling. Let me add another still more pleasing instance of generosity, and one worthy also of record.

Some few weeks since a man went into one of the most prominent southern clothing establishments of this city, to solicit alms for a family very destitute, and who had lost a child, and had no means of burying it. After receiving a donation from one of the employers, he proceeded among the employes, receiving liberally of their little. Before leaving, he was summoned to return to the office. On repairing thither, he was told by the employer that the men were not able to give; that they were working on short time, and had families to support; that he was better able, and desired to know the sum collected. On being told, he immediately handed out the amount, with a request that to each man should be returned the amount he respectively contributed.

THE CONNECTICUT COUNTERFEITERS.—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "It appears that the gang of counterfeiters at Waterbury was more extensive, and indulged more largely in their peculiar business than was at first supposed. Another of these rogues, named AUGUSTUS FROST, was arrested on Monday, he being *the seventh* that has been captured at Waterbury. The three first arrested, DURBAR, COWD and THOMSON, have had their trial postponed to the 5th of February. The next three, BAKER, WILSON and DAVIS, were examined on Monday evening, and two were committed for trial, while BAKER was released, the evidence being insufficient. The evidence discloses extensive arrangements to issue spurious money in large quantities.

MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The total mortality of New-Orleans during the year past was 6,067, which is an excess of 373 deaths over the year 1856, and 1656 less than the last eight months of 1855. The deaths from yellow fever last year numbered 199. How this fever originated is a question which it is difficult to determine. The report examines it at great length, but arrives at no satisfactory conclusion beyond a conjecture that the disease may have been introduced and domiciliated here from the French steamship of war *Tonnerre*.

THE GOSHEN BANK ROBBERS.—We have seen letters to the effect that the Directors of the Goshen Bank are entirely satisfied with the course of the Chief of Police, in the arrest of one of the robbers of that Bank, and which pay the efficiency of our police a high compliment. No reward has been paid as yet.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

New Treaty with the Senecas, Indians of Tonawanda.

From the Friends' Review.

The public may be gratified to learn that the negotiation between the "Ogden Land Company," and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, which has been carried on for the last fifteen years, is likely to be terminated by a treaty which was entered into on the 6th of last month.

To those who are acquainted with most of the circumstances which have induced the litigation referred to, this treaty is particularly gratifying; and philanthropists will rejoice to hear, that a contract has at last been made with a band of Indians, which appears to have for its basis, an acknowledgment that the Red Man has rights which should be respected. That the readers of the *Review* may appreciate what has been gained for the Indians, I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to give a synopsis of the principal matters bearing on the present treaty.

Without tracing the matter further back than 1744, it appears the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ceded to the State of New-York the governmental, sovereignty and jurisdiction of four parcels of land, situated in the last-named State, amounting in all to 114,869 acres. And New-York ceded to Massachusetts *the right of preemption* of the soil from Indians, and all other titles of New-York to the same.

By this latter cession, the State of Massachusetts only, in fact, acquired the *right to purchase, to the exclusion of all others, when the Indians should consent to sell their lands.*

Subsequently, THOMAS L. OGDEN and JOSEPH ELLICOTT acquired from the State of Massachusetts its right to purchase the soil of the Indians.

In the year 1810, an act was passed by the General Government, providing "for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories." We now come to the year 1826, when a treaty was made "with the New-York Indians," and so far as the Seneca tribe were concerned, it was a very unrighteous instrument, and to which a member of the Company expressed, the latter part of his life, "covered each one of them with a cart-load of infamy."

Without entering into a detailed account to show how the "Company" obtained the signatures of a majority of chiefs out of the three bands of the Seneca tribe, which, if the testimony of Indians before our Courts is reliable, were nearly all obtained by bribery or fraud, we find that in this year the Indians agreed to sell their lands, 114,-000 acres, with their *improvements*, for the sum of $202,000; (48,920 acres of the above lie adjacent to the city of Buffalo.) The Indians agreed that the United States should receive the money from the "Company," and they (the Indians) were to receive 320 acres of land in the now Territory for leases for each soul of their tribe. Upon the "wiser second thought" of the Indians, they became *decided* that they would not willingly submit to its terms. For divers reasons, this treaty was never carried into effect. But on the 20th of 5th month, 1842, another treaty was entered into, by the terms of which, the parties, with the exception of the Tonawandas, agreed to a "compromise," viz.:

The Indians will give up the two Reservations of Buffalo and Tonawanda, (the latter situated in the County of Genesee,) amounting together to 62,720 acres of choice land, and receive therefor the two Reservations of Cattaraugus and Allegany, containing 56,149 acres. That part of the former treaty, however, which granted to each Indian 320 acres of land in the territory west of Missouri, was again stipulated.

Under the above arrangement the Buffalo Band left the land of the graves of RED JACKET and CORNPLANTER, for their new homes in the wilderness of the West. But before two years had elapsed, they saw that if they remained longer where they were, hunger and sickness would soon make an end of their once powerful band, and most of those who remained alive to this time, took up their toilsome journey, to return to their brethren in the State of New-York. Of this number many died before they reached their former homes. Those of them who reached their former abodes now reside on the three other Reservations, mostly on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny.

For several years the Tonawandas have been slowly but steadily advancing in the cultivation of the soil and in general intelligence, and are fast assimilating to the customs of the whites.

Within a few years past they have erected several very comfortable dwellings, with the conveniences which they observe in the houses of their white neighbors, by whom they are surrounded and with whom they mostly live on terms of friendship.

They have many good minds amongst them, and can point with a feeling of just pride to their head chief, ELY S. PARKER, who, for some years, held a very responsible station as Civil Engineer, in the employ of the State of New-York, and now holds a post in the same capacity under the General Government.

All who heard their case argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, a few months since, will recollect seeing this same Indian, and that he was well posted on the points he desired his counsel to press upon the attention of the Court. He was also in attendance with his counsel and a few of his friends, when they waited on the President, a few months since, to make a final appeal to him for protection. And it will not derogate from any one in attendance at this interview, to believe his suggestions were worthy of consideration.

In fifth month last, the President sent a Commissioner, who formally ordered the Indians to leave their Reservation by the following Autumn, or the Government, as then advised, would after that take active measures for their removal. It was after this order that the Indians concluded to make a final appeal to the President for protection. And of his attention to their petition, his sympathy for them, and his determination to do justice in the case, his order for a new treaty is the best evidence.

By former treaties, and under the law providing for an "exchange of lands," the Seneca Nation, and, of course, the Tonawandas, became entitled to a large tract of land in Kansas, it being 320 acres for each individual Indian; and any number of them had a right to remove there, and take possession of such lands. The share of the Tonawandas would amount to about 208,000 acres. They are also entitled to their share of the sum of $400,000, set apart for the expense of their removal, and for their support for the first year of their residence in the far West. By the present arrangement, the Tonawandas agree (all the chiefs signing except one who was "afraid of treaties") to relinquish all the above rights to the Government, which allows them $256,000, which is at the rate of about $1 25 per acre for the lands which the band could have demanded in Kansas. They also get from the Ogden Company the "improvement," and certain other moneys, due under the treaty of 1842.

With this sum they purchase of the Ogden Company not less than 6,500 acres of their Reservation, or a larger amount if the Indians choose to purchase, which the Company or its assigns are willing to sell at a price not far from $25 per acre. But this quantity will be amply sufficient for the agricultural purposes of the Band, which now numbers about 650 souls, and is all they will make an effort to acquire.

The Company are to execute a deed with the usual covenants; said deed to be held in trust for their sole use and benefit. The balance of the money paid by the United States, not invested in the lands of their Reservation, is to be secured to them in stocks of the United States, or the State of New-York; and the income arising therefrom to be paid as other annuities are now paid them.

It will be seen therefore, that this is a bargain advantageous to both parties, for the Government has the 208,000 acres immediately contiguous to Missouri,—saves the expense of removing the Indians thither, and a year's support; and the painful necessity that would have arisen, of a forcible removal.

The great advantage to the Indians in this treaty over others, it will be observed, is, that it *extinguishes the preemption right to purchase*, which has been an immense power in the hands of speculators, and has induced aggressions which the illiterate red man has been unable to resist. They also have a deed in fee, under which they will rest assured no one can dispossess them of their lands without their consent.

The Indians, and their many friends in this section, duly appreciate the special interest President BUCHANAN has taken in this matter; for to him and the Secretary of the Interior, JACOB THOMPSON, (Commissioner DENVER concurring,) mainly belongs the credit of proposing, and of course of ordering, the present treaty to be based on the principle of securing both to the Government and to the Indians their just rights.

In this connection should JOHN H. MARTINDALE, the principal attorney for the Indians, also be mentioned. He has for the last fifteen years devoted his best powers, in the meridian of life, to defending them, in the numerous suits brought against them, and also to prosecuting their interest from the aggressions of settlements under the Ogden titles. In all which cases he has been uniformly successful in all the Courts in this State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

By the above business arrangement, if ratified by the Senate, which can scarcely be doubted, the Tonawandas retain their old home, to which they are so strongly attached; and a few years will determine whether it is their "manifest destiny" to "dwindle away" before the ameliorating influences of civilization. W. H. P.

BATAVIA, 12 mo., 1857.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana.

The annual Message of Gov. WICKLIFFE to the Legislature of Louisiana, shows that the State has a balance in the Treasury of $48,416. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are $1,100,000. The estimated expenditures are $1,148,000—showing a probable deficit for 1858 of $270,366. The current resources are gradually sinking below the expenditures,—so that, like Wisconsin, the State is financially "short," and gives promise of being shorter. Rigid economy in expenditure is urgently pressed upon the Legislature, as a highly necessary proceeding. The annual charge for the public printing is stated at $40,000; publication of documents being made in French and English. Profuse expenditure for charitable and educational interests is also hinted at as a fruitful source of financial embarrassment. The costs of criminal prosecution in the parishes is estimated at $50,000 for 1858. The Governor suggests a return to the old system of compelling the parishes, in place of the State, to foot these bills. Delinquent taxpayers are also commended to the mercies of the Parish Sheriffs. The aggregate of Railroad bonds issued in 1857 was 126,000, making a general total of $1,636,000. The recent revulsion has a large share of notice. It is attributed to an undue expansion of credit. Touching Banks, the Governor says:

"In looking back at the condition of the banks, as reported by the President of the Board of Currency, it will be apparent that they were not in that degree of real strength in August and September last which the then already arising financial distress demanded. The monthly statements of the Board of Currency, for each of these three months, reveal the fact that the real coin *in vault* differed from the tabular exhibit of specie by from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. So grave a discrepancy indicates a lack of fairness in the returns, or a defect in the law, which demands your attention. As we have already incurred most of the evils of a rapid contraction of the currency, it will be wise to determine whether our banking laws might not be so modified as to permanently secure to us a more decisively metallic currency. If the circulation of the Banks of the State were limited to issues of ten dollars and upwards, I am satisfied a great step would be made to accomplish this end.

Gov. WICKLIFFE's views on the Kansas question, and the means for extending Slavery, are significantly expressed. He says:

Kansas has now assumed all the attributes of a sovereign State, and demands and is entitled to an admission into the Union as an equal of the other States. It is to be hoped that the Congress of the United States, aided by the voices of the patriotic citizens of every State, will make joint effort with our experienced Chief Magistrate to remove this disturbing question from the halls of Congress, by the speedy admission of Kansas under its present Constitution, to the benefits and privileges of our cherished Confederacy. I know of no other mode by which to give this matter a quiet and satisfactory adjustment, agreeable alike to the South and the conservative sentiment of the North. The theory of non-intervention by Congress or *other Federal authority*, with the question of Slavery in the Territories is coming to a practical solution; while the great principle of popular sovereignty is working out its legitimate results. Under its operation, three new States are prepared to take their places in the Confederacy: their people, by a direct vote, or through their representatives, duly empowered, have determined the nature of their domestic institutions satisfactorily to themselves; and if, on examination, their fundamental laws prove to be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it only remains for Congress to enroll their names upon the list of States, as coequals thereof in every respect. This is what the Southern States will require of their agents in Congress, whether the new States to be admitted have established Slavery or not; this is the extent of the demands of the South upon their Northern brethren. We ask nothing but the practical application of the doctrine of *Non-intervention*. We could not, consistently with our obligations to the Union, ask more; less we cannot take, and preserve our honor and Constitutional rights.

The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is an object much to be desired by the South. It would open the way to the successful application of the celebrated Monroe doctrine to the affairs of American governments, and to the exclusion, in the future, of the interference of European despots, in matters exclusively affecting the interests of the people and governments so interfered with. *It is clearly manifested that the Southern States of this Union must look southward for that expansion of the Slavery area, so necessary for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the United States Senate, and for the future progress of their agricultural prosperity.* It is just and right that the Federal Government and the Northern States bow to the immutable decrees of a natural law, and not resist the South in the spread of her institutions to regions so palpably pointed to by the finger of destiny for her occupation.

Medical.

Professor TIMOTHY CHILDS relates, in the *American Medical Monthly*, a curious case of fatal apoplexy of the cerebellum. In the Summer of 1853, a young lady, aged 19, in taking care of her sister's infant, amused it by shaking her own head rapidly and violently a great number of times. Faintness and vomiting followed, and she was confined to her bed several days. On going out again, she could not walk without staggering. Various prescriptions were used; none relieved her, except that a seton was thought temporarily to do some good. In December, 1854, Dr. C. found she could not walk without help, and was growing rapidly blind; there was constant dull pain in the region of the occiput, bowels torpid, &c. A seton in the nape of the neck and a mild course of protiodide of mercury improved the vision for a time, but entire blindness followed, and in January, 1855, a general convulsion took place, in a second attack of which she died, with intellect unaffected. Autopsy revealed "an old hardened clot of blood, of the size of a large walnut, in the centre of the cerebellum," "bathed in nearly two ounces of yellow serum inclosed in a cyst." The other organs were healthy.

M. GEOFFROY, a highly respected physician of Avignon, in France, formerly Mayor of that city, and for many years at the head of the Asylum for the Insane, was lately assassinated by an epileptic inmate of the establishment. The wretched patient was subject to fits of furious mania, but had for some time past been very quiet, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. He was a tailor by trade, and busy at work, on the 30th of April last, during M. GEOFFROY'S presence in the ward. Towards the end of his visit, he requested the doctor to look at his leg, where he stated he was experiencing pain; and while M. GEOFFROY was stooping to examine the limb, the man passed his arm round M. GEOFFROY'S neck, and thrust into the left side of his chest the long scissors used in the trade. He was just going to make a second thrust when he was secured by the house-surgeon and the steward. The weapon had reached the heart, and M. GEOFFROY died in a few moments. The patient had not evinced any dislike for the ill-fated physician, and was most respectful and docile. It is supposed the horrible deed was done while the patient was laboring under a hallucination.

A medical man named SALLE, practicing in Nancy, was completing the operation of tracheotomy, which he had undertaken upon a child suffering from putrid sore throat. Dr. SALLE, who was only twenty-nine years of age, seeing the trachea quickly filling with blood, put his lips to the wound, and drew by inspiration the fluid ready to choke the child. The next day, the same putrid state of the fauces and the tonsils appeared in M. SALLE, and forty-eight hours afterward he died, in spite of the efforts made by his colleagues to save their noble-minded friend's life.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.—The War Department has ordered a Board of Medical Officers to assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, April 1, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves. The Board will consist of Surgeons C. A. FINLEY, R. S. SATTERLEE, S. P. MOORE; Assistant-Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS.

Affairs in Liberia.

The annual Message of Gov. BENSON to the Legislature of Liberia, was delivered on the 10th of December. The receipts of the Republic in 1857 were $47,556; expenditures, $47,043—balance in hand, $507. The foreign debt is $8,000. Foreign relations are quiet. GERARD RALSTON, an American, residing in London, has been appointed and recognized as Consul-General of the Republic in England. He is negotiating a postal treaty with that Government. His request for permission to repair the Liberia Government schooner *Lark* in an English dock was answered by an offer to make the repairs gratuitously. The *Lark* is a present from Her Majesty's Government. The President has also been notified of a present from the French Government of the schooner *Hirondelle*, carrying six eighteen-pound carronades.

The Manchester Cottton Supply Association, through the British Consul, is moving for the production of Cotton in Liberia on an extensive scale.

The steam saw mill, sent out some time since from Pennsylvania, was in successful operation; and the steam sugar mill, from New-York, would be started in about two weeks, by gentlemen who have a large quantity of cane ready for grinding.

The erection of the Liberia College buildings, the materials of which were sent out from Boston, was in progress.

A large share of Governor BENSON'S Message is devoted to a consideration of the French emigration scheme, which is declared to be nothing more than the slave-trade in disguise. The Governor says: "I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic, to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by, or fully known to, some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our citizens, as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this Government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports."

The late mission of Ex-President ROBERTS to Europe was partly on this business. He arrived in England, Oct. 8, and after a few days went on to France.

HARVARD COLLEGE—INTERESTING TO STUDENTS.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard have voted to place the Observatory under the care of an officer to be known as the "Director of the Observatory and Phillips Professor of Astronomy," in respect to the memory of the late EDWARD B. PHILLIPS. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Treasurer of the College, is voted a salary of $1,500 a year. The Legislature is to be memorialized to pass a law authorizing the permanent separation of the Theological School from the University.

Hon. E. R. HOAR submitted an interesting report from a Committee appointed to consider what measures, if any, may be adopted to reduce the expenses incident to a residence at Cambridge by the members of the University while pursuing an education there, and to confer with the Faculties of the University for the purpose of effecting such a reduction if possible. The report states that in regard to the two great sources of expense, room-rent and board, there is undoubtedly a great and growing cause of complaint, and a remedy should be found if possible. It is the principal cause of the high cost of obtaining an education at Harvard College, and the Committee regard it as extremely injurious to the welfare of the institution. The Committee do not suggest any plan to remedy these evils, but are of opinion that the Board of Overseers should recommend that there be erected additional buildings or rooms for the undergraduates when the College shall have any funds which may properly be appropriated to such an object.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting took place of the Geographical Section of this Society on Thursday evening, at the University, to receive a paper written for the Section by Professor COOKE, on "The General Geology of the State of New-Jersey." Dr. HAWES occupied the Chair, and the attendance comprised about fifty persons.

The Professor commenced by observing that Lieut. VIELE having already presented a paper upon the geographical and topographical survey of New-Jersey, the observations of the evening would be confined to its geological features.

The northern division of the State was considered as divisible into three districts: The primitive region, which is the extension of the Highlands; the Kittartinney region, on the northwest; and the southeast border of the northern division, characterized by the red sandstone, the principal rock, and the ridges of trap which traverse it in various directions. The primary region was described as remarkable for its mountains. The subject was illustrated by reference to a map, and also to geological diagrams of the sections, cross and longitudinal, illustrating the strike and dip of the strata. The large tract lying to the southeast of the green-sand was described as being an equally unpromising field for industrial as well as for geological pursuits. But the productiveness of the green-sand, or marl, was particularly noted.

In New-Jersey, indistinct remains of plants were not uncommon in red sand-stone quarries; and very distinct impressions of fishes had been found at Boonton, in this rock. Fossil foot-marks, so common in red sand-stone of the Connecticut valley, had never been observed here. Thin seams of coal had been met with in several localities, but not in quantity to encourage mining for it. The dip of the rock is towards the northwest, just the reverse of that of the formations lying on either side of it. The belt was described as more than twenty miles wide in its broadest part, and as dipping from 10° to 20° to the northwest. The trap rock, which forms the abrupt ridges so characteristic of the surface of this formation, had not materially disturbed the dip of the red sandstone. The successive strata through the whole State were traced to three distant geological periods. To enter intelligibly into their definition, afforded by Professor COOKE, would require very extended description. The uniform dip of the gneiss rocks, to the southeast formed the subject of some curious speculation. Iron ore mines exist to the number of 100 or more in the northwest division, offering an inexhaustible supply, the veins not being continuous. The subject was well received, and terminated by a vote of thanks to the demonstrator, proposed by ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in which that gentleman urged the importance of geological knowledge to those who had the desire to invest property in the soil.

Before the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. JAY, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, presented a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. STRUVE, of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, and the Russian Central Observatory, returning thanks for his election as a corresponding member; and also a note from Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of Yale College Library, addressed to Mr. FOLSOM, the Domestic Secretary, transmitting on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin a set of their transactions, and of their journal, which was published for many years, under the supervision of the late Dr. GUMPRECHT, of that Institution.

Lecture on the Workings of the English Emancipation Act.

On Thursday evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion streets, Rev. C. W. DENISON, for a considerable period a resident in the West Indies, gave a discourse, or, according to the advertisement, "an official sketch of the workings of the act for the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Islands." The audience was very meagre—not numbering more than fifty persons in all.

The lecturer arrived a few minutes after the hour designated, apologized for his lack of promptitude, and, in the absence of the Pastor, offered the prayer.

At the conclusion of the hymn the lecturer proceeded with his address. He adverted to the additional importance with which his subject was invested by recent newspaper articles, asserting the evils consequent on the Emancipation act, and the failure of that measure to benefit either the white man or the black. He spoke of the peculiar facilities he enjoyed for forming an impartial judgment of the act, having occupied an official position in British Guiana, and disclaimed any intention of promoting ill feeling between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, or of exciting prejudice against any section of the confederacy. In regard to the act itself, the expectations on all sides were very large. On the one hand the compensation, amounting to $100,000,000, was so immense a sum that people naturally expected from it very marked and extensive results. On the other hand the planters labored under the impression that, to some extent, their rights were interfered with, whilst the negroes felt themselves subjected to the disadvantages of being utterly destitute of power in the Government, and of receiving none of the compensation paid for their emancipation. One of the defects of the act was its failure to provide rates of payment for the labor of the emancipated slave. Other difficulties interposed themselves. A drought occurred, during which the emancipated laborers were unable to gather in the crops. And to this was to be added the intrinsic difficulty of conducting this experiment of freedom fairly, because of its being managed through agents, the planters being mainly absentees! Notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of his observations convinced him that emancipation had not been a failure. The first proof of this he advanced was that both the planters and the people were contented. He never met with one man or woman, in all the hundreds of thousands whom he had seen, who said that he or she wished to go back again to Slavery. And this feeling was not confined to the Negroes. He never knew a colonist to feel dissatisfied with emancipation. Nay, more, emancipation had increased the production of goods of domestic growth, and had extended commerce with foreign nations. In the best days of Slavery, there had been produced in Guiana 50,000 hogsheads of sugar of 2,352 lbs. each, and this was thought to be a large production; but in the year previous to his leaving British Guiana, there were produced 62,000 hogsheads of sugar, each of the same weight; thus making a gain of 2,000 hogsheads of sugar by liberty, over the best days of Slavery. The same improvement could be shown in Barbadoes. Not only was the production greater, but the consumption was greater, showing an increase of comfort among the people themselves. The foreign shipping had doubled. For every five American ships that landed at Georgetown before emancipation, ten would now be found, laden with American beef and Yankee notions, for which they brought back solid gold and silver. The character of the newspapers published there indicated the great social progress of the people. The *Royal Gazette*, published in Georgetown, had whole columns of advertisements of bureaus, chairs, rocking-chairs, bridal bonnets, children's bonnets, &c. Only think of an emancipated negro using a rocking-chair, or an emancipated negress getting married and wearing a bridal bonnet! Schools were established in the most populous localities, and he had statistics in his possession to show that twenty or thirty thousand children were enrolled as pupils, gathered in comfortable places, and all learning the rudiments of a good English education. These children were not inferior in their attainments to any he had ever seen. In geography, and more especially in arithmetic, the colored boys of British Guiana would bear comparison with any boys he had ever met in any schools of his own country. The people had increased in their attendance at their churches; in fact their churches were as well attended as our own. The only drawback to the general morality was the introduction of ardent spirits by the Portuguese, and some of the English residents. He was sorry to say that there was a danger growing up among the emancipated people in this respect. As the crowning proofs of the success of British Emancipation, he stated the fact that other nations had followed the example of England and emancipated their slaves in the immediate vicinity of the British colonies, and asserted that it had been established by unquestionable statistics that crime had lessened since emancipation took place.

On motion of the pastor of the Church, who had entered during the delivery of the address, the thanks of the audience were conveyed to the lecturer, and, after a collection to defray expenses, and the singing of a hymn by the choir, the assembly dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sufficiency of Demand and Notice of Protest.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Stewart.

Jacob J. Reynolds and Henry Slingerland vs. *Philip Smith.*—This was an action against the defendant as the drawer of a check for $58 on the Island City Bank, dated Sept. 1, 1858, payable to the order of the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were guilty of laches in not using due diligence in presenting said check at the Bank; also want of notice of protest.

The notary who protested the check testified that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 3, he presented said check to book-keeper in and in charge of the Island City Bank for payment, that the book-keeper handed said check back to him, and shook his head, saying "No funds," or "Nothing for that," and said he believed the drawer thereof resided in New-York, that he could not tell where; that on the same evening he deposited in the New-York City Post-Office a notice of protest for the drawer, directed Philip Smith, New-York, and that he paid the postage thereon.

For the defence the paying teller of the Island City Bank was examined; he testified that the Bank suspended payment at the close of business on 2d September, that he did not remember the presentation of defendant's check, nor did he know whether defendant had funds in said bank sufficient to pay the same. The book-keeper testified that about Sept. 1 he saw a check of defendant's presented at the Bank, but he did not remember the amount, nor did he recognize the check in the suit as the one; that the check was good on Sept. 3, and that he would not refuse to pay a check if it was good.

Counsel for defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no evidence of sufficient demand for payment, and also no sufficient notice of protest to the drawer to charge him.

The Judge denied the motion on the ground that the evidence showed a sufficient demand and refusal to pay by an officer of the Bank authorized to give such answer, And that due diligence had been used to charge the drawer, notice of protest having been addressed and mailed to him in conformity with the act entitled, "An act in relation to commercial, paper," pass ed April 14, 1857, chapter 416, laws of 1857, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, and $12 extra costs.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Continuation of O'Connell's Trial—Third Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The room was still more crowded than on the preceding days, every available foot of space being occupied. The first witness called was

Christian Marten, the husband of Francesca Marten, examined on Thursday, and the keeper of the lager-bier saloon in which the outrage was committed.—He said that, on the night in question, he closed his saloon between eight and nine o'clock, being afraid of rowdies; there were three in the saloon, besides himself, his wife, his wife's sister, Eliza Diedrich, two girls called Louisa and Mary, John Wagner, his bar-keeper Winkie, and a man called Christian; he heard a knock at the door, and knew it was Sailor Dan's knock, because he always knocked in that way; this was about nine o'clock; he did not answer the knock, but blew out the light, to make Sailor Dan think he had gone to bed; Sailor Dan then reascended the steps leading down to the saloon, (a basement,) and threw a stone at the door—at least, somebody threw a stone at the door, and he thought it was Sailor Dan; he did not know if the stone broke the door open, but the next thing he knew, Sailor Dan was in the saloon, and passed through to the back door, where he let three others in; Sailor Dan came in himself at the back door; witness recognized them as the prisoners Hagan, Toole and O'Connell; Sailor Dan only brought Toole into the bar-room with him; Hagan and O'Connell remained in the gangway (passage.) Toole took hold of his wife rudely, when Sailor Dan said, "Let her alone, he is a married woman;" Toole let her go, and just at that time her sister passed through the bar-room, with a child in her arms; Toole seized her from behind; Hagan sprang from the gangway, and assaulted her in front; the deceased, Teresa Spitzlein, then rose from a chair, in which she was seated, and said, in German, "Gentlemen, sit down;" Sailor Dan then turned upon her, caught hold of her from behind, while Toole seized her in front, and they both dragged her into the passage; she resisted with her hands as much as she could; wife of witness and her sister went for a policeman, but could not find one; then some of the men who were present went after one; presently Leslie Blackbury rushed down the steps from the street, and cried, "Boys, boys, clear out;" Sailor Dan and Hagan, who were in the bar-room, immediately went out; witness lighted a candle, and took his wife to look after Teresa; she went to the back room, and immediately called him; he went and saw O'Connell committing the outrage; his hands were clutched about the throat of deceased. (The evidence here is totally unfit for publication.) O'Connell left the saloon, and Teresa came out of the back room; her face was very white; her eyes rolled wildly; large quantities of foam were dropping from her mouth; she staggered to the bed occupied by the sister of witness' wife, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Clinton cross-examined this witness for two hours and a half, but elicited nothing that could damage the case of the prosecution. It was sought to be shown that deceased was a woman of bad character, but the attempt signally failed.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour. On reassembling,

John Wegler was examined by the prosecution.—He was a boarder at Marten's lager-bier saloon; remembers the night of Teresa Spitzlein's death; Marten, Teresa Spitzlein, himself and two women were in the saloon; he heard somebody knock at the door, calling to be let in; Marten put out the light after the light was put out, he heard the man who knocked go up stairs to the street; believes he came into the saloon from behind; he came into the bar-room; it was Sailor Dan; he asked where a certain man was, who went to the hospital that day; there was then a knock at the back door, and Sailor Dan went out and let in three or four others; (witness identified them as Sailor Dan, Toole and Hagan;) Dan and the others got hold of some women in the bar-room; two of them took hold of Teresa Spitzlein, and dragged her into the gangway; she grasped hold of the gangway and resisted; Sailor Dan struck her hand down when she grasped the gangway, or threshold; about a quarter of an hour afterwards I saw deceased sitting on Mrs. Marten's sister's bed, very white, and foaming at the mouth.

To a Juror.—Deceased was pushed feet first into the gangway; her feet dragged along.

Thomas C. Finnell M. D., was next examined by Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Clinton proceeded to cross-examine this witness minutely, but the result was of no importance.

To Mr. Whiting.—Excluding all the surrounding circumstances, my opinion is that from the *post-mortem* examination, deceased came to her death by violence.

The Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 28.

Before Justices A. A. Thompson, F. McCarthy, J. K. Maynard.

Palen, Respondent, vs. *Wood, Appellant.*—Affirmed with costs.

Shultz vs. *Peyser.*—Affirmed with costs.

Grant vs. *Taylor.*—Affirmed with costs.

Agate vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Smith vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Sturges vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

Gurley vs. *Artois.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. *Barnes.*—New trial; costs to abide event.

Mulvey vs. *Hall.*—Affirmed, with costs—Justice Maynard dissenting.

Strong vs. *Brewer.*—Judgment reversed as to George Kissam and affirmed as to Seabury Kissam—Justice Thompson dissenting.

Davis vs. *Ward.*—New trial; costs to abide event, with liberty to plaintiff to amend complaint.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 29.

Before Edward C. Wet, Surrogate.

The estate of Joseph S. Taylor.—The wife of Joseph S. Taylor, late Street Commissioner, applied to the Surrogate some time ago for letters of administration on his estate; and on giving what was then considered sufficient bonds, the letters were granted. Subsequently a doubt arose as to the sufficiency of the bonds, and other parties interested asked that they should be increased. The argument was heard yesterday, and a decision will procably be rendered on Wednesday.

A Stay of Proceedings in the Case of Gallagher.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the case of James Gallagher, convicted at a recent term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Termer, for the murder of Hugh Kelly, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 20th of August last, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of February, has been granted, and the case will be heard on the second Tuesday of February.

The following are the papers in the case:

THE ORDER.

The People of the State of New-York to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Kings, send greeting: Because in the record of proceedings and also in the giving of judgment by you in favor of us against James Gallagher, upon an indictment found and tried in said County for the crime or offence of murder committed by the said Jas. Gallagher, aided and abetted by one Patrick Kelly in and upon the body of Hugh Kelly, manifest error, as is alleged, hath intervened to the great damage of the said Gallagher; and we being willing that the error of any kind should be corrected and full and speedy justice done in the premises, do command you that without delay you distinctly and openly send under your seal the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things touching the same, to our Justices of our Supreme Court, at the next General Term thereof, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, the second Tuesday of February now next, 1858. That the record of proceedings aforesaid and the judgment aforesaid being inspected by our said Supreme Court, we may further cause to be done therefrom for correcting that error, which of right ought to be done.

Witness, S. B. STRONG, Esq.,

One of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial District aforesaid, the second Monday of October, in the year 1857.

Per curiam, WM. H. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

SAMUEL GARRISON, Attorney for Plaintiff in Error.

Indorsed.

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York* vs. *Gallagher.—Writ of Error.*—I allow the within writ of error and hereby order and direct that the same operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment mentioned in said writ, and the execution of sentence thereon, and that the same be and are accordingly stayed until the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the premises.

JOHN A. LOTT, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Jan. 26, 1858.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

Winchester Brittan vs. *Burdett Stryker.*—In this case the Jury brought in a sealed verdict, yesterday, but one of the Jurors, before it was opened, said that, on further and more mature consideration, he dissented from it. The Court thereupon directed them to retire again.

Mr. Sweeny, on behalf of the defendant, (in whose favor the sealed verdict was,) objected, and contended that they could not be allowed to do so, and that the sealed verdict was conclusive. The objection was overruled, and exceptions taken.

The Jury retired, but were unable to agree, and were discharged.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—In this Court, yesterday, the following persons were sentenced, for selling liquor on Sunday, to pay a fine of $25, and be imprisoned for 15 days: John Langstaff, Gotleib Keisler, James McMahon, Henry Russell, Valentine Roth, John Bracken, George Hussin, John Horan, John Forish, Henry Hamm.

The following were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and to 15 days imprisonment for selling liquor without license: Francis McGrath, Peter McMahon, Charles Swalm, George Shiers, Henry Gerding, Frederick Heilberg, James Castendeke.

Robert Thomas, having assured the Court that he had given up the business, was let off with a fine of $15. The penalty will not be enforced until a decision at General Term if the defendant discontinue violating the law.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 16 bbls. Ashes, 9,173 bbls. Flour, 16,894 bushels Corn, 434 bags Malt, 971 bags Oats, 675 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former prices. Pots, $5 02½; Pearls, $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Sales, 1,300 bags Rio, at 8¾c.@10½c; 100 Maricaibo, at 11½c; and some Bahia, within our range, which we repeat: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8c.@10½c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¼c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention, and is held with increased firmness. We have heard of sales of 2,200 bales, including Middling, at 10½c. for Upland, and 10½c. for Orleans, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The bulk of the private sales during the past week have been to Southern and City jobbers, but as those manifested much reserve in their movements, the aggregate business of the week has been very moderate. Some brown Cottons have been purchased for export. The receipts of goods have not been heavy, but in the absence of an active distributive movement, they have increased the available supplies. A slightly improved demand has prevailed for imported Dress Goods, at, however, irregular rates. There is no apparent eagerness among factors to dispose of stocks of desirable fabrics, as the anticipated revival of business, it is thought, will furnish a more satisfactory market for such. The auction sales of the week have been of no remarkable interest. The offerings were not very attractive, and there was not much competition for them. Prices ruled low, but this result was not unexpected. The Custom-House returns, for the week, show a moderate importation, the total entries of foreign Dry Goods being valued at $721,911, including $579,445 for consumption direct, and $142,066 warehoused. The value of goods withdrawn from warehouse was $562,635. The heaviest entries for consumption direct were composed of Woolens, to the value of $163,174; Cottons, $156,105; and Silks, $139,372. The heaviest withdrawals from warehouse consisted of Silk Goods, to the value of $186,035, and Cottons, $169,918. The total value of goods marketed during the week was $1,172,280. The total entries at the port are only about one-fourth, and the value of goods marketed is only about one-third of the amounts entered and marketed during the same week last year.

FISH—A moderate inquiry has prevailed for dry Cod at buoyant prices, and for Mackerel and Herring within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very dull for State and Western Flour—the supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while holders appear eager to realize. Prices tend downward. The home trade are the principal purchasers, and they buy only what they immediately require. Sales 4,650 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 15
Common to good Superfine State	4 20@ 4 30
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 35@ 4 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 5 00

Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... Sales 1,100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price One Cent; served at 25½ cents a week; mailed at Three Dollars.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Subscription for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Communications unsuitable will receive no attention. All matter pertaining to news items must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be sent us for publication.

Correspondents containing important news, from any part of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be paid for.

C. H. Dewes, Twp. H. Pease and D. E. Mitchell, Hartford, will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, and her mails were dispatched over the New-Haven Railroad and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find nothing of importance in our files not given in the telegraphic summary.

The Printing Deficiency bill, the alleged frauds in the public printing, and the extravagance with which the affairs of that branch of the public service are conducted generally, occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. The discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned to Monday. The Senate was not in session.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Assembly bill for the payment of the persons acting as officers of that body during the disorganization was considered in Committee of the Whole, passed to a third reading, and then lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A petition was presented from merchants of this City, asking for the re-payment of moneys paid under the Emigrant Passenger Law. The Kansas resolutions were considered, and Judge Snow made a long speech in favor of their passage. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned over until Monday evening, to which time the Senate also adjourned.

Advices to the 14th of December have been received from the Utah Expedition. At that time the troops were engaged in making their quarters as comfortable as possible for the Winter, and their health was good. The great want was salt. Captain Marcy, who had been dispatched to New-Mexico for a supply, had not been heard from, but a quantity sent from Fort Laramie was on the way.

By brig *Milton*, Capt. Potter, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 11. There were a large number of foreign vessels in port, and more arriving daily. Business was very dull; some vessels had left in ballast. The stock of coffee and wood was large, but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and disposed of a number of charges against members of the force. Mayor TIEMANN complained very bitterly of the conduct of Captain WARD, of the Second Ward, who, on the strength of a letter from Mr. CHOLWELL, had endeavored to detach from the Mayor's office the special squad of seven detectives, under command of Sergeant BURNEY. Mr. BOWEN declared that no member of the Board had a right to interfere with the police arrangements, though Mr. CHOLWELL had been doing so, doubtless under a misapprehension of his powers. The charge was referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr. PERRY, in reply to a remark of Mr. BOWEN's, declared that the rumors of his "dissatisfaction" with the Board would be put right in good time. The Board then went into secret session.

Mr. LINCOLN, not unknown to the Mayor's Office, the newspapers, and contributors generally to philanthropic enterprises, keeps, in the Ninth Ward "An American Home for Honest, Homeless Girls." Mayor TIEMANN, having been assured that the establishment is of doubtful character, and that the funds collected for it are really moneys gathered under false pretences, has instituted an examination into its pretensions and practices. He has not yet arrived at any definite conclusions. He had sixteen of the inmates at his office yesterday. The names of PETER COOPER, Judge EDMONDS, and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER are appended to the "Circular" of the institution.

During the unavoidable absence of two of the Committee, the special inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department (which should have progressed on Friday) was postponed to this day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. in the Library of the City Hall.

THE NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—Messrs. DIMMORE & WOOD, in a remonstrance which they have sent in to the Common Council, against the confirmation of FAIRCHILD & Co.'s bid for the construction of the new Grand Reservoir, claim to be the lowest bidders for that contract. FAIRCHILD & Co. demanding for its performance $47,174 36 more than themselves. They call attention to the enactment which requires that contracts for Corporation work, exceeding in amount $250, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. While acknowledging that their bid was sworn to by only one of the bidders, they call attention to the rule of law that in legal proceedings the oath of one member of a firm is sufficient. They simply allude to the fact that "an official in the Park" is connected with FAIRCHILD & Co.'s contract; and in conclusion offer to show that they (the remonstrants) are entitled to the award, and invite the public's investigation of the whole matter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday evening last, three reports from members of the "Committee of nine" were discussed with much earnestness. Rev. Dr. STORRS reported for himself favorably to the recommendation of the text of the late revision, but recommended a revision of the revised headings and contents of chapters, with more especial consultation of the edition of BLAYNEY in 1769. Another minority report, signed by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., recommended a revision of the present (new) standard Bible, and its recollation with the recent standard British copies. Both these minority reports were rejected. The majority resolutions order the reference of the Society's Standard Bible to the Version Committee, with instructions to make it conform to the old Standard Bible of the Society, and the original translation of 1611. They were adopted.—Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that he should protest against them in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The effect of this action is to reject the new standard edition upon which so much learned labor has been expended.

There was a wrestling match for $200 a side at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening, between PARDEE, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Britain, Conn. AINSWORTH won the first throw, which entitled him to the receipts for tickets, $109 75, and then, as PARLEY would not "play up," the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed.

A stay of proceedings on a writ of error has been granted by Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of JAMES GALLAGHER, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday next for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Hicks-street, on the 30th of August last. The case will come up for argument on the second Tuesday in February.

The liquor sellers recently convicted in the City Court of Brooklyn, were sentenced yesterday. The sentence will not be put into execution until after the decision at General Term, provided the defendants in the meantime obey the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers, and prices generally downward. Wheat was inactive and nominal. Corn was heavy and lower, with 2,300 bales Cotton were reported, at about higher prices. Rio Coffee was quiet at full rates. A fair business was done in Sugars, which were on the advance. Molasses was in demand. Tobacco was in demand. Freights were dull.—Ship-owners asking higher rates.

Kansas Free-State Movements.

The Topeka humbug is being gradually extinguished by the conservative Free-State men in Kansas. Its last struggle for a recognized existence has proved abortive. When it was found that the October Election had given the Free-State men a majority in the Territorial Legislature, the Topekaites took it for granted that the Government was to be forthwith handed over to them. The Topeka Legislature met at Lawrence, "Governor" ROBINSON sent in his "annual message," and a series of resolutions was passed, requesting the Territorial Legislature to *abdicate* and transfer its functions to the Legislature assembled under the Topeka Constitution.

The grounds for this rather extraordinary request were these:—that the Topeka Constitution was the only form of Government which had been approved of by the people;—that the election of October, being held under the bogus Territorial laws, was invalid;—that the Free-State men took part in it under protest and merely for the purpose of excluding their opponents;—and that the Territorial Legislature thus elected, being composed of Free-State men, must regard its own functions as usurped and the Topeka Assembly as the only rightful Legislative authority in the Territory. Being addressed to Free-State men, from the leaders of the Free-State party, this reasoning was plausible:—but it was not successful. The Territorial Legislature declined the overture,—declined to recognize the Topeka Constitution as valid, and proceeded to assert its own authority to make laws for the Government of the Territory.

We regard this action as not only wise, but as an important indication that the ultraists and radical malcontents have ceased to control the Free-State Party, and that hereafter their action will be more under the guidance of practical common sense than it has been hitherto. Up to a recent period the strength of the Free-State men has been wasted on abstractions. They have refused to take part in elections, and have suffered their opponents to take possession of the Government, lest by visiting them they should recognize as valid something or other which they disliked. Their party tactics were borrowed from the Abolitionists, who will not vote lest they should thereby recognize the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees Slavery, and thus make themselves responsible for the existence of that institution. They have at last entered upon a more rational and effective course of action, and if they will only unite and persevere in it, they will very soon have entire control of their own affairs. They voted in October and carried the Legislature. They voted upon the Lecompton Constitution in January, and gave a large majority against that instrument. If they had all voted at the same time for State officers they could have put the result beyond contingency, and might then have bid defiance to General CALHOUN, and been wholly indifferent to the action of Congress.

The fact that they have thrown the Topeka humbug overboard indicates a purpose on their part of being more practical hereafter than they have shown themselves in some instances hitherto.

A Cool Perversion.

The habit of the thoroughly partisan press to pervert facts to suit its partisan purposes is notorious. But the Washington *Union* of yesterday goes a trifle beyond the ordinary limit, even of party license, in this respect. It endeavors to prove that a majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Here is its argument:

"The two elections in Kansas, on the 21st of December last and the 4th instant, show conclusively that a large majority of the people of that Territory have either approved of the Lecompton Constitution directly, or indicated their acquiescence in it for the purpose of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. At the first election 6,712 votes *were cast directly in its favor*, being the apparent Democratic Party strength. At the second, held under the Constitution, about 7,000 votes were cast by the 'Free-State' Party for their State ticket. It appears, therefore, that *a total of 13,712 voters have distinctly committed themselves to the Constitution*. The votes cast *in favor* of the Constitution in December, added to those cast *against it* under the Territorial law, will represent the whole vote of the Territory. *They make a total of about seventeen thousand votes.* A very large majority of the whole number have consequently committed themselves to the Constitution."

How such arithmetic as this may be received by the Democrats in Congress, it is not easy to say. It certainly must have required a remarkable degree of hardihood on the part of the official Editor to present it in the hope of influencing their action. But we certainly cannot be mistaken in believing that the people at large are a trifle too intelligent not to feel insulted by so flagrant an experiment upon their credulity.

The vote which the *Union* manipulates in this extraordinary style, according to its own statement, stands thus:

For the Constitution	6,712
Against the Constitution	11,000
Total vote	17,712

This was the only vote upon the Constitution,—the only occasion upon which the people of Kansas have expressed their will directly upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution: and that vote was nearly *two to one against it*. Under such a direct and unmistakable declaration of public sentiment, it must seem a little preposterous for the official organ to pretend that a majority of the people of Kansas are *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution. The process by which it attempts to sustain this pretence is scarcely reconcilable with common honesty.

Out of the 11,000 who voted *against* the Constitution, about 7,000, fearing that it might be imposed upon them against their will, also voted for State officers,—so that, if forced to accept it, they might have control of the government under it. This vote, the *Union* insists, was really and truly a vote *in favor* of the Lecompton Constitution, and it is to be so regarded by the Democratic party! The party objects which can only be accomplished by such manifest distortions of plain facts, cannot commend themselves to the judgment of honest men.

Correction—Note from Mr. Page.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

SIR: As you have editorially alluded to the fact that the Clerk of the Assembly has assigned a seat to me as Reporter for the New-York TIMES, will you please do me the justice in the same manner to state that I have made no such pretensions, and hence am guilty of no "imposition." The mistake has probably arisen from the fact I have the honor to be the correspondent of the New-York Daily News.

In haste, E. C. PAGE.

We were misled in this matter by the list of Reporters as published in the Albany *Evening Journal*. That paper has since corrected the error, and we very cheerfully give place to the note of Mr. PAGE, which effectually relieves him from whatever censure our notice may have contained.

The Gospel of Murder.

Every political enthusiast has his own pet panacea of the troubles of mankind. This is natural enough, certainly, for the times are sadly out of joint all over the world, and the articulations of society are pretty thoroughly dislocated, and it is the easiest thing imaginable for a man with any wit in his brain to discover that such is the case. And so long as the universal remedies of self-constituted physicians take no form more serious than that of lectures and declamations, of Exeter Hall orations, and European manifestoes, of fillibustering platforms, and revolutionary appeals, the good intent of the authors may well excuse the sad absurdities of the execution.

But there is a limit to the license of patriotic fanaticism, and to the toleration of rational philanthropy, and this limit is rapidly reached whenever men begin to concentrate their abhorrence of systems upon representative individuals, and to find in the career of a single fellow-creature the perfect explanation of the confusions of a whole century, and of the perturbations of a world. For it is but a single step to take—and it is a step very easily taken—from the conviction that this or that conspicuous person interrupts the course of history, to the determination that, at whatever cost, the incumbrance shall be removed. For BRUTUS, CÆSAR blocked the wheels of time, and detained the advancing restoration of the heroic reign of Roman Liberty, and so by the hand of BRUTUS, CÆSAR fell, dragging down with him whatever yet remained of conciliatory power and of generous possibility in the Roman State. For SAND, the great NAPOLEON weighed upon the heart of Germany, and so, had the hand of the frantic student prospered in its deadly work, Germany and Europe might have been consigned to a Congress of Verona, without an England at the board, to an unchecked Russia, and an annihilated France. And now, for many a patriot of Italy and Hungary, of Germany and France, the third NAPOLEON holds firm the barriers which restrain the tides of freedom and forbid their glorious rising over all the bounds of tyranny and of prescription throughout the Continent. And so a knot of young Italians gather themselves together, and borrowing a dastardly hint from that FIESCHI, whose name has become a hissing and a reproach wherever humanity and courage are held dear, contrive a devilish machine, armed with projectiles of every shape and kind, hide themselves like thieves or burglars, in by-corners of the public way, and when the Imperial carriage passes by, hurl this missile loaded with a hundred deaths into the midst of an unconscious crowd, of course with an uncertain aim, content to risk the slaughter of fifty innocent men and women, for the chance of slaying the one object of their horror and their hate. Their purpose fails. Nor can we reasonably quarrel with the adulators of the Imperial throne, who from its failure augur the special providence of Heaven above their idol, for there is a providence in all escapes, as in all catastrophes, and as the enemies of NAPOLEON III. would surely read a Divine judgment in his fall by the assassin's blow, his friends may well be forgiven for drawing an inference of equal worth from the discomfiture of such a plot. The eighteen salvations of LOUIS PHILIPPE were counted to him for a kind of celestial sanction, till his flight in a cab betrayed him openly as the scoff of fortune.

But had the projectiles aimed at the Imperial carriage on the 14th December, taken full effect, and were France at this hour given over to the anarchy which must have surely followed for a time in the wake of the perishing dynasty of the BONAPARTES, the senseless and selfish folly of the deed would not less incite the reprobation of mankind. The men who urged on the Italian conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier to their odious work, were doubtless men who dream themselves to be the friends of freedom and of right. They doubtless regard the Emperor of the French as himself a conspirator and an assassin, and they look back with shuddering indignation upon the *fusillades* of the 2d of December and the *coup d'état*. But in what respect does their own attempted *coup d'état* differ from the Imperial act save in this, that while NAPOLEON *knew* that quiet and order at least must follow on his victory, they, on the contrary, from theirs anticipated only riot, bloodshed and disorder—a vast perplexity of present suffering and sin, with faint future promises of peace and liberty to cheer the gloom? Were NAPOLEON III. all that his worst enemies would paint him, he is not worse than the men whose machinations against the Republic equally with himself were ruined in the dawn of that December morning which saw him published as the lord of France. And surely the poor souls who fell stricken unto death or maimed for life beneath the deadly bullets aimed at him, were not less innocent of any wrong against the State or human rights than those who perished under the fire of the Presidential musketry or the hoofs of the Presidential horse just seven years ago. If the cause of the nationalities and of liberal order is ever to triumph in Europe or in the world, it is not by the preaching, and still less by the practice, of the gospel of murder that this result will be achieved. That the misguided men who lent themselves to this last scandalous mistake were Italians, is at once their only palliation, and the saddest feature of the case. For the wrongs of Italy at the hands of Austria and of Europe, wrongs of commission and omission alike, may well excuse the maddest exasperation in her sons, and though it is easy for us to say that noble Italian men ought to leave cowardly massacre and deliberate bloodshed to the villainous tormentors of Ischia and the brutal butchers of Brescia—to the jailers of POERIO, and the murderers of CICERUACCHIO, still, much is to be pardoned to a race conscious of a heroic past, and smarting under intolerable ignominies. But not the less melancholy is it that leaders, whose undoubted sincerity and power give them a vast influence over their countrymen, should be exerting that influence to stimulate and not to repress those tendencies of the Italian mind which can only do harm to the Italian cause by lowering the reputation at once, and the standards of the Italian character. When we find MAZZINI preaching conspiracy as a duty, we need not wonder that we find Italians wasting their lives and the honor of their name on futile and infamous attempts at reaching public chaos through private crime. And we must lament afresh the dispensation which removed the noble patience, the resolute faith, the wise counsel and the stainless ambition of a MANIN from the sight and the study of Italy at a time when Italy and Europe, and the world, have need of all, and more than all, the sane and lofty statesmanship which any country has bred, and any race enjoyed.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—INFORMATION WANTED.—We copy from the Mobile *Register* a very impressive appeal to the Southern States, to rally in defence of the Lecompton Constitution. It fears, from the strong demonstrations of public sentiment at the North, that this last "hope of the South" may be rejected in Congress, and calls upon the Southern States to proclaim their determination, in that event, to withdraw from the confederacy.

Now, what is the secret of this desperate devotion of the Pro-Slavery ultraists to the Lecompton Constitution? What do they expect to gain by its adoption? What fearful calamity will result to them from its rejection? Our latest advices from Washington indicate that the Free-State Party will have entire control of the State Government, if it is admitted, and the first things they will do will be to send two Free-Soil Senators to Congress, and abolish Slavery in the State. How is this to serve the interests of the Southern States?

The Southern champions of Lecompton may flatter themselves that the Constitution, if once adopted, cannot be altered before 1864. But they must know perfectly well that the Free-State Legislature *will* order a Convention to supersede it immediately; and it is not easy to see what power can interfere to prevent them. The Washington *Union*, in an article which we copy in another column, takes the broadest possible ground upon this subject, and insists that the people of any State may, at any time, alter their Constitution in any way, and to any extent, they may see fit. If Kansas is now admitted, neither Slavery nor the Lecompton Constitution will last six months.

What, then, is the secret motive for the extraordinary zeal of the South on this subject? Will not some recognized exponent of Southern sentiment expound the matter for our enlightenment?

Rachel in her Letters.

What is more charming than a charming letter? not instructive and gossiping letters, like those of HOWELL—not showy and caustic like those of WALPOLE—not elaborately careless and *malice-prepense* letters, like those of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE—but such graceful and natural effusions as the intimate letters of GRAY—such unpremeditated and fantastic letters as the letters of CHARLES LAMB—such sincere and apocalyptic letters as the letters of KEATS—letters which bring us into the very atmosphere of the life of those who wrote them, and make us a thousand times more familiar (provided always we be worthy of the opportunity, and have the natural grace in ourselves, to apprehend what we see,) with the real men and women of the past than were hundreds of the people who saw them face to face, walked with them and talked with them, in the body, ever could, by any possibility, have been. Our English literature of biography is not commonly esteemed to be very rich in such revelations of private character, but this common notion, is like most common notions, a common blunder. Nevertheless, it is from the memoirs and correspondence of distinguished Frenchmen and Frenchwomen that the world's treasury of epistolary gems is mainly replenished—and it is the really clever women of France, above all others, who have left us the richest galleries in this kind. Not to speak now of scattered and particular specimens, which will readily occur to the true enthusiast and amateur, three women have "built themselves an everlasting name" by the favor of their friends and executors. Madame DE SEVIGNE, Madame DE MAINTENON and Mademoiselle DE L'ESPINASSE, each of whom filled in her day a sufficiently conspicuous niche of the social world, would have long ago been forgotten, with the broken statues of the Kings at St. Denis, and the vanished splendors of Marly, had not their souls survived to speak with us in the dialect of a long-extinguished society, but with accents of imperishable human interest, through their familiar letters. As mere studies of style, the letters of a clever woman have a priceless value—for the inexplicable grace of womanhood passes over as easily upon the paper which she touches as into her smiles, her laughter, her every word and way; and the German WOLF always cherished it as the most precious souvenir of his warmest youthful passion, that the love-letters of his heart's adored idol educated him into the mysteries of style.

Naturally enough, then, the admirers of the glorious actress whose premature death all France, and for that matter all the civilized world, is now lamenting, have already begun to collect her abundant letters,—for she delighted in writing letters, though she cared no more for spelling and punctuation than SHAKESPEARE did for Latin and Greek. It is in these letters that the heart of the woman will be found, to be studied by those who stare at an apparent paradox in character as they would at a black swan, and who are as incapable of comprehending how an infinite weakness and an infinite strength can be found combined in the character of genius as they could be if daily life were not crowded, as it is, with vulgar paradoxes of a lower grade, which only shock us less because they less attract our notice and our interest. A most agreeable contribution to this collection of the letters of RACHEL has just been made by our cotemporary and friend of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who, both as a true compatriot and a true critic, engaged the confidence of his illustrious countrywomen while she was among us. He speaks of her as possessing "a mobile, impressionable organization, amiable in the highest degree, and attractive, and a nature in which the good greatly predominated over the bad." Her letters vindicate this praise, and the further praise as well which he bestows upon the subtle grace and charm of her sentiments and her expressions. In fact, the eulogies which MARMONTEL utters upon the correspondence of Mlle. DE L'ESPINASSE might be applied without extravagance to the letters of RACHEL. In the one case, as in the other, the words you read bring the writer's self before you. If you knew her, you would see her. If you knew her not, you would wish to see her; for you feel that the spell of a perfectly refined, and yet of a perfectly original, nature is upon you. To translate such letters is like describing roses; but, at the risk of making those who are ignorant of French suppose that we are insane, we shall throw into English some of the most fresh and personal passages of this correspondence, the publication of which we owe to M. DE THOREMARE. What, for instance, could be prettier than the grace of this little scolding?

MY DEAR FRIEND: I hear that you don't absolutely [illegible] make up with me; [illegible] you [illegible] you have [illegible] you [illegible] are not there, I shall play Camille very well; if you are not there, I shall take my revenge by playing so much better that you will be sorry you did not come.

15 July. RACHEL.

Time has given a pathetic interest to the few words in which the unconscious artist describes the origin of the disorder which was to terminate her life:

BOSTON, Oct. 28, 1855.

Sunday at last! and I can pass an hour in writing to you. I have played every day for the past week. Although I am living quite alone and haven't you to chat with till two in the morning, I am really tired out—perfectly tired out. If ladies ward of the thunder they don't keep one from growing rusty. The fact is that I took cold in the train, and ever since I have been in Boston have been coughing like a consumptive, which I am not, I beg you to believe, in spite of my pale complexion and my seeming thinness. I should have made the journey perfectly well if I had been prudent enough to dress a little more warmly. * * * Yesterday we played at 2 P. M., and the theatre was full, with excellent receipts. It was very odd to get out of bed and go directly to the theatre, for I was obliged to be on the ground at half-past twelve, and half-a-dozen times I couldn't prevent myself from yawning in the face of my stout young hero, MAURICE DE SAXE.

From Havana, two months afterwards, she writes in a sadder vein, and on the 7th of January, 1856, in the following letter, which paints indeed the woman whom M. DE THOREMARE has described. She opens with a quotation from the poem which, as so many of our readers will recollect, she recited with infinite feeling and force on the occasion of her first appearance at Niblo's Garden:

HAVANA, January, 7, 1856.

"*N'allez pas, m'a-t-on dit! et moi je suis venue.* I am ill, really ill; my body and my soul alike have quite fallen away. I shall play no more at Havana, but I have come here and the manager insists upon his rights, and will have his damages of $7,000. I have paid him. I have paid my actors up to this day. I shall lead back all my hapless army, defeated and routed, to the banks of the Seine, and then I myself, like another NAPOLEON, shall go and die at the Invalides, asking only a stone to stay my head; but, no, I am wrong—I shall find there my two guardian angels, my young boys. I seem to hear them calling me. Indeed I have been too long away from them, too far from their kisses, their caresses, their dear little arms, and God, who protects the angels, is forcing me home again. I regret my losses no more, nor my fatigues. I have carried my name as far as I could, and I shall take my heart back to those who love me."

The fame, dear to the artist, and the love, dear to the mother, meet and join their voices in this desolate letter. From that time the love was to reign supreme, and to watch over the last hours of a life ebbing away, as she herself describes it, in speaking of Madame LAFARGE: "filtering slowly out—she herself to watch it passing to the very last drop—truly it were better a ball in the breast—a chimney blown down upon the head."

The last and longest letter which RACHEL ever wrote was addressed from Thebes to the same friend who has laid the first garland of the new world upon her tomb. Her genius and her character can hardly find a judge more just or a more generous critic.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD MONTEAGLE ON THE DECIMAL COINAGE QUESTION.—Some time ago a series of questions were prepared by Lord OVERSTONE, one of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to inquire into the Decimal System of Coinage, so warmly and ably advocated by Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., and recommended for adoption by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The bias of Lord OVERSTONE on the question is apparent from his object in circulating the circular of queries referred to being avowedly to bring under notice "the advantages of the present system of coinage in Great Britain, and the objections and difficulties which have been suggested with respect to the proposed introduction of the decimal principle." A large majority of those addressed, however, have responded in favor of that principle, and of that particular form of it recommended by Mr. W. BROWN and the Decimal Association Lord MONTEAGLE, one of the Commissioners, caused copies of the circular to be forwarded to Mr. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia; and Mr. J. PATERSON, of Albany. The former gentleman, who is a decided advocate of the decimal system, replied at considerable length, and both his answers and those of Mr. PATERSON appear in the Blue-Book lately issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office in London. Mr. SNOWDEN concedes that the arithmetical examples given by Lord OVERSTONE show the inconvenience of the plan proposed by Mr. W. BROWN—that of dividing the pound sterling into a thousand parts called mills; but he adds: "We have a right to assume that the prices have been in some degree dictated for facility of calculation under the present system, and we should expect some slight revision of prices, with the same object, to conform to the new system when it would be adopted. It must be conceded, however, that the difficulty of naming established prices under the pounds, shillings and pence system, in the proposed new system of pounds and mills, is a sound objection to that plan of reform. It seems, in fact, the only objection. But the weight of it is greatly overborne by the many countervailing advantages which must attend any decimal system. Without being understood as expressing any preference for a system to be noted by pounds and mills, yet it would be a subject of deep regret to me if this plan, on which the friends of a decimal coinage in Great Britain seem generally agreed, should fail on any such grounds. Any decimal system is greatly preferable to a non-decimal one." One of the objections of Lord OVERSTONE is that the use of a decimal coinage concurrently with a non-decimal system of weights and measures, or a non-decimal division of commodities sold, tends to introduce fractions not represented by coins; and he quotes Rev. J. LEAVITT, of New-York, to the effect that, "for the purposes of small circulation, in marketing, huckstering, and the like, a duodecimal currency like that of England, or that which formerly prevailed in the City of New-York, is far preferable." Mr. SNOWDEN replies to this, that it is not perceived that any sensible loss or inconvenience to either party can arise on this account, since a fraction of a mill, which is a less coin than a farthing, is too insignificant to be liquidated, even if there were the means of doing it. Under the present system, fractions of the farthing which cannot be liquidated must be very common. Mr. PATERSON replies very cleverly to this same objection. He supposes a customer to call for the third of a pound of tea at 3s. 7d. per pound, and asks what quantity the grocer shall weigh, and how much he should charge for it. The weight required is 5 oz. 5½ drams, which costs 2s. 6¼d. and ⅓ of a farthing; and there exist neither weights nor coins for the consummation of this simple transaction. He gives another and yet simpler case which might readily be supposed to occur: one-third of a pound of sugar is required at 5d. per pound, the cost being 1⅔d. and ⅓ of a farthing. If such applications are not frequent, nor even occasional, it is a proof that, notwithstanding the possession of a duodecimal system of coinage, third parts of any units whatever of weight or measure are not in demand. Indeed, upon the fundamental principle that both labor and material are to be paid for, the retailer, when dividing commodities into quantities less than fourths, is authorized and also sanctioned by universal custom to charge for such parcels at a higher rate than for that of the undivided quantity. If a person goes sixteen times to a shop, each time purchasing an ounce of any article, he gives sixteen times the trouble given by him who buys a pound at a time, and may fairly be expected to pay a proportionate price. Mr. PATERSON adds that, although the decimal system may not offer any peculiar facilities in the retail transactions quoted by Lord OVERSTONE, it does not appear to him that the duodecimal system has any other advantage than that of being in possession of the field. Articles made up in parcels of ten would be quite as easily [illegible] but held at high rates, and no buyers. Money scarce.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and disposed of a number of charges against members of the force. Mayor TIEMANN complained very bitterly of the conduct of Captain WARD, of the Second Ward, who, on the strength of a letter from Mr. CHOLWELL, had endeavored to detach from the Mayor's office the special squad of seven detectives, under command of Sergeant BURNEY. Mr. BOWEN declared that no member of the Board had a right to interfere with the police arrangements, though Mr. CHOLWELL had been doing so, doubtless under a misapprehension of his powers. The charge was referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr. PERRY, in reply to a remark of Mr. BOWEN's, declared that the rumors of his "dissatisfaction" with the Board would be put right in good time. The Board then went into secret session.

Mr. LINCOLN, not unknown to the Mayor's Office, the newspapers, and contributors generally to philanthropic enterprises, keeps, in the Ninth Ward "An American Home for Honest, Homeless Girls." Mayor TIEMANN, having been assured that the establishment is of doubtful character, and that the funds collected for it are really moneys gathered under false pretences, has instituted an examination into its pretensions and practices. He has not yet arrived at any definite conclusions. He had sixteen of the inmates at his office yesterday. The names of PETER COOPER, Judge EDMONDS, and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER are appended to the "Circular" of the institution.

During the unavoidable absence of two of the Committee, the special inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department (which should have progressed on Friday) was postponed to this day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. in the Library of the City Hall.

THE NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—Messrs. DIMMORE & WOOD, in a remonstrance which they have sent in to the Common Council, against the confirmation of FAIRCHILD & Co.'s bid for the construction of the new Grand Reservoir, claim to be the lowest bidders for that contract. FAIRCHILD & Co. demanding for its performance $47,174 36 more than themselves. They call attention to the enactment which requires that contracts for Corporation work, exceeding in amount $250, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. While acknowledging that their bid was sworn to by only one of the bidders, they call attention to the rule of law that in legal proceedings the oath of one member of a firm is sufficient. They simply allude to the fact that "an official in the Park" is connected with FAIRCHILD & Co.'s contract; and in conclusion offer to show that they (the remonstrants) are entitled to the award, and invite the public's investigation of the whole matter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday evening last, three reports from members of the "Committee of nine" were discussed with much earnestness. Rev. Dr. STORRS reported for himself favorably to the recommendation of the text of the late revision, but recommended a revision of the revised headings and contents of chapters, with more especial consultation of the edition of BLAYNEY in 1769. Another minority report, signed by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN and JAMES LENOX, Esq., recommended a revision of the present (new) standard Bible, and its recollation with the recent standard British copies. Both these minority reports were rejected. The majority resolutions order the reference of the Society's Standard Bible to the Version Committee, with instructions to make it conform to the old Standard Bible of the Society, and the original translation of 1611. They were adopted.—Dr. ROBINSON giving notice that he should protest against them in behalf of a majority of the Committee on Versions. The effect of this action is to reject the new standard edition upon which so much learned labor has been expended.

There was a wrestling match for $200 a side at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening, between PARDEE, of Brooklyn, and AINSWORTH, of New-Britain, Conn. AINSWORTH won the first throw, which entitled him to the receipts for tickets, $109 75, and then, as PARLEY would not "play up," the stakes were withdrawn and the exhibition closed.

A stay of proceedings on a writ of error has been granted by Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of JAMES GALLAGHER, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday next for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Hicks-street, on the 30th of August last. The case will come up for argument on the second Tuesday in February.

The liquor sellers recently convicted in the City Court of Brooklyn, were sentenced yesterday. The sentence will not be put into execution until after the decision at General Term, provided the defendants in the meantime obey the law.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers, and prices generally downward. Wheat was inactive and nominal. Corn was heavy and lower, with 2,300 bales Cotton were reported, at about higher prices. Rio Coffee was quiet at full rates. A fair business was done in Sugars, which were on the advance. Molasses was in demand. Tobacco was in demand. Freights were dull.—Ship-owners asking higher rates.

The Trade Between the United States and Great Britain.

The annual statement for 1858 of the English Board of Trade, which has recently been issued, shows that the computed real value of the imports from the United States during that year was no less than £36,847,773, being more than one-fifth of the whole imports of the year, more than six millions sterling in excess of 1856, and over ten millions above 1855. Russia and France stand next among foreign countries, but neither of them exported to England a third of the amount shipped from ports of the United States. The declared value of the exports from England to the United States was £21,918 105 in British manufactures and produce, and £696,972 in foreign and colonial commodities, a branch of the trade which is annually diminishing. The United States consume nearly one-fifth of the exported manufactures and produce of Great Britain, no other country consuming more than one-eleventh of the whole, and only one (France) consuming more than one-twentieth. Nearly two-thirds of the total imports of American produce represents raw cotton, the importation of which from the United States shows very little tendency to increase, the quantity imported in 1856 being very little more than in 1852, and the intervening years showing still lower amounts. The next most important article is wheat; then come flour, maize, and tobacco. No other article amounted in value to a million sterling. The articles which, looking to the five years from 1852 to 1856, show the most marked tendency to increase, are wheat, maize, hams, lard, oil-cake, and logwood. Pork, hops, spermaceti, caoutchouc manufactures, resin, tar, clover-seed, turpentine and timber appear to be declining.

Among the British manufactures and produce imported to the United States, the first place is held by cotton manufactures, which amount to more than one-fifth of the whole. The value of these increased more than 50 per cent. during the five years. Iron comes next, being more than one-seventh of the whole; but the value in 1856 was much less than in 1853-54, and below the average of the five years. Woolen goods hold the third place, and increased one-fifth. Then come linen goods, which increased one-fourth; wearing apparel and haberdashery, hardwares and cutlery, and tin plates. Two of these, namely, apparel and haberdashery, and tin plates, are branches of the trade greatly on the increase; and a decided onward tendency is also perceptible in beer and ale, coals, soda, spirits, and stationery. The chief article, not the produce of Great Britain, which we import hence, is indigo, and that trade is gradually declining. Other declining branches are Peruvian bark, bristles, flax, hides, iron, isinglass, opium, saltpetre, silk, spelter, spirits, tin, and wool. The whole of this trade is, in fact, gradually declining.

The total number of arrivals in British ports of vessels from the United States was 1,539, and their aggregate tonnage 1,631,987 tons. The departures for American ports were 1,778, tonnage 1,623,221. The entries under the United States flag were 1,621, the total burden of the vessels amounting to 1,499,776 tons, or nearly one-sixth of all the tonnage which entered British ports during the year. The clearances were 1,682.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM MR. EVERETT.—The public at large will be interested in knowing that EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, an address upon Charity, for the benefit of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society—an Association formed for the purpose of aiding females out of employment to emigrate to less crowded sections. The object commends itself to general approbation,—and the ladies engaged in promoting it are certainly fortunate in securing on its behalf the services of Mr. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT is, without doubt, the most accomplished of living American Orators,—and as the opportunity of hearing such men is always rare, and certain to be prized, especially after it is gone, it is not surprising that thousands of eager hearers should always attend upon his discourses. The address upon Charity, which was originally delivered at Boston a few weeks since, is described as one of the most effective and eloquent of his discourses.

We cannot doubt that the opportunity of hearing him on this occasion will be eagerly seized by the great body of the intelligent public.

MR. WINTER DAVIS IN DISFAVOR.—Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, is perhaps one of the best-abused men of the day. The last hostile indication comes from the University of Virginia, where the young gentlemen follow the lead of their elders in sustaining the dignity of Virginia chivalry. A Joint Committee appointed not long since, by the three Literary Societies of that Institution, invited Mr. DAVIS to address them next June. The Jefferson Society, one of the three, held an indignation meeting on the 23d inst., and refused to accept the orator chosen for them. The students express great admiration of Mr. DAVIS' abilities, but conclude that "his political antecedents are not such as to command approbation." So Mr. DAVIS will probably be deprived of the pleasure of enlightening the minds of these fiery young persons.

THE BURNING OF THE

Obituary.—The funeral of Mr. John Ostrom will take place from his late residence, No. 34 Bond-st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Obituary.—Mr. Thomas Hall, one of the oldest residents of Jersey City, died yesterday morning at his

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Divine Service will be Performed in the St. Matthew Reformed Dutch Church, Canal-street, between Broadway and Lafayette-place, TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Adams. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Ferris. In the morning the SUNDAY-SCHOOL will assemble in the lecture room, and the Rev. Dr. Adams will address the children. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The North Dutch Church—Corner of William and Fulton-sts. Divine Service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished free. Prayer meeting in the lecture room, THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Church is open daily for private devotion from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Brother Storrs will preach in the Universalist Church, Sandusky, O., TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Sin of Unbelief."

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture in Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Clinton Library Institute. Subject—"Success and Failure in Life." Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Wiley's, Taylor's, Putnam's bookstores, and at the door; also at W. H. Babcock's bookstore, Brooklyn.

☞ The Eighth Anniversary of the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, of New-York," will be held in the Church of the Ascension on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rector of St. Peter's Church, and a collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ "Comfort Your Seamen."—So said a missionary to his friends who had sent him to a Heathen land. Tokens are daily multiplying at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., under the ministry of Rev. R. Seaward, Pastor. Quite a number are expected to be buried with Christ in baptism, on Sabbath evening, the 31st inst.

☞ The People's Meeting at Union Hall, No. 126 Bowery EVERY SUNDAY. On SUNDAY, the 31st, there will be a discussion upon Crimes and Punishments, with Particular Reference to the Gallows, to commence at 3 P. M. In the EVENING a discussion on the Miracles of New Testament—Were they Material or Spiritual? To commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. S. A. Baker will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Pillary-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, and Rev. Mr. Alderson will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth streets, near the Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 7 o'clock EACH SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—A discourse to young men will be given at the Strangers' Baptist Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. E. H. Taylor, D. D., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Jan. 26,) the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dowrie. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Evening lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. O. Dowe will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and a collection will be taken up for the Oliver-street Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. L. Covell will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.—John Sinnar, M. D., editor of the Herald of the Kingdom, will preach in this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ Rev. P. MacMonnamy, D. D., and several Ministers of Christian Missions, will meet (D. V.) in public conference on the Anti-Christian Character of Romanism, during Spring-street Hall, No. 168 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Attorney-street Methodist Free Church.—Religious services on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Rush Hawks, Pastor. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. J. Sharles. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a sermon by Elder H. L. Hastings. Seats free. The public are invited.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church, 36th-st., near 8th-av. Missionary Sabbath TO-MORROW, Jan. 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop E. S. James. Address to the Sabbath School at 3 P. M., by Rev. Archibald C. Foss. At 7 P. M. addresses by Revs. Bishop James and T. Carlton.

☞ Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near 8th-av. Sermon SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of the Sunday School Union. Sermon at 7 o'clock, to the young men, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Crooks.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., Rev. Peter Stryker, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, (D. V.,) the subject of discourse will be—*Moses, the Hebrew Governor.* Seats for strangers.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Fraser, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ The Glory of God to fill the Earth.—Mr. Cowan, the Scotch Preacher, will discourse TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, in answer to the question: *When and How will the Earth be filled with God's Glory?* Seats free.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.—Preaching as usual TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 3 and 5, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Market-street Church.—The Pastor will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the first of a series of five discourses on *Bible Characters.* Young men are invited. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Sidney A. Corey. The second lecture in the series to young men will be delivered in the evening.

☞ Scotch Baptist Church, Bedford-street.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Dr. Dowling. Subject in the evening: *The Weary Dove and Jesus, the Ark.*

☞ Rev. Dr. Burchard will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 9 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Baptism.—Rev. G. A. Peltz, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, will administer the ordinance of baptism TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., east of 8th-av.

☞ Norfolk-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. At 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Hanes, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Geo. L. Fullerton. Subject for the evening—*The Devil's Rope-Walk.*

☞ South Dutch Church, Fifth-av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening discourses to the Young by Rev Dr. Macaulay. Subject for Jan. 31—*Position in Society.* Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., will preach in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

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MRS. HENTZ'S NEW BOOK.
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By the late distinguished American Authoress,
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At Two stores and three, in Broadway,
You will find tender, passive and funny,
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Then hasten to RANNEY'S forthwith,
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The assortment of Valentines at the American Gift and Book House, No. 289 Broadway, has never been equaled in this country. The presents given with the Valentines are useful, and may be appropriately cast with them, as these contain no tokens of love. A gift presented with every book sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to all.
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LADIES OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL CO., 1,000 Dress Suits.—The Executive Committee of the Company thanks gratefully acknowledges having received the VOTE of the handsome donation of 100 yards of cotton from the Ladies of the New-York Hotel.
H. LIEBERMANN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATISED!
Notice.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so enormous that it is impossible to see many of the performances that (heretofore) were given. Hereafter those who can secure seats in the Lecture Room in the Morning
ROBBER PATRIOT;
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
decidedly the most attractive dramatic production of the season, will be performed.
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,
not requiring the aid of foreign materials, presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. The powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY
of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryser, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.
The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 12c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF THE LESSEE. MISS LAURA KEENE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
When will be produced, for the first time, Cyril Turner's adaptation, in three acts, of Charles Reade's popular novel of
WHITE LIES.
Camille Dujardin.....Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal.....Mr. Wheatleigh Dard.....Mr. Jefferson
Marquise de Beaurepaire.....Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire.....Miss Laura Keene
Laure de Beaurepaire.....Miss C. Thompson
Beautiful selections by the Orchestra, Mr. Thos. Baker, Conductor.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Digory, (his great character,).....Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle.....Mr. Burnett
Georgiana.....Miss Sallie Bishop
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S third Social Party, given expressly for the convenience of ladies and children, who, whilst they wish to avoid the immense pressure which occurs nightly, entertain an ardent desire to witness the beauties of the
GREAT SHOW.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, the doors will open at 1 o'clock. Performances will commence at 2.
The management will offer a myriad of strange sights, will introduce the most novel sights of animated nature, introducing, for the first time, the Waltzing Camel, and the Tight-rope Elephant; the Rhinoceros, the intelligent equine, Excelsior and THE MULES.
Mr. RICE will present a correct picture of
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Mrs. RICE will ride the chamois steed, WHITE SURRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns.....Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 30,
CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
MORE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,
NOVELTY.
After which, the Farce of
PADDY KILES' BOY.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Stage and Property Man.....Pat.....15 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30,
The Grand Legendary Romantic Drama of
ALONZO, THE BRAVE; Or, THE FAWN OF TOR BRIDE.
Previous to which, TIMOUR, THE TARTAR.
To be followed by the Farce of
BRIAN O'LYNN.
To conclude with the Pantomime of DON JUAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 30, 1858.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
Go and see R. B. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties, by the Great Model Company.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.
PROGRAMME.
An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.
The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.
The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present, and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered.
DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillion Bands are engaged.
Mr. A. BUNKER will furnish an ample supper and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.
COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Mrs. James M. Cross,
Alice Cary,	Mrs. Albert H. Nicolay,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. Theodore Hyatt,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. De Lisle Mortimer,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. B. F. Dunning,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,	Mrs. Wm. H. Robson,
Miss Matilda Livingston,	Mrs. Dr. A. L. Fowler,
Mrs. Elisa F. Winans,	Mrs. H. C. Seward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs. Dr. H. Albert,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. Gen. J. H. H. Ward,
Miss Ella M. Vanrensselaer,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,
Mrs. De Ruyter Montague,	
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. U. D. French,
James W. Gerard,	Alfred McIntyre,
Fits Greene Halleck,	Charles Smithson,
Maj.-Gen. Sanford,	Walter Briggs,
Hon. John McKeon,	M. B. Wynkoop,
John Graham,	Hon. J. N. Reynolds,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	Geo. W. Alexander,
Dr. Silas Condit,	J. G. Lightbody,
John T. Hoffman,	John R. Briggs,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Thaddeus Hyatt,
Gen. J. H. H. Ward,	James M. Cross,
Geo. W. Morton,	Wm. T. Pinckney,
W. C. Conner,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Samuel Coleman,	R. C. Root,
W. H. Leonard,	Fred. V. Rushton,
John Van Buren,	Dr. H. Albert,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	Edwin Meredith,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	Maj. C. B. Allen,
Henry I. Hart,	Gen. Spicer,
Seymour A. Banes,	Simeon Baldwin,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,	S. R. Comstock,
Simeon Draper,	Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,	Washington Smith,
Gen. C. A. Seward,	Dexter B. Britton,
J. M. Reed,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Dr. James S. Scofield,	John Raymond,
George F. Nesbit,	Gen. J. W. Nye,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	F. C. Wagner,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Hon. Silas Lounsberry,
George T. Maxwell,	Col. A. S. Vosburg,
Jos. C. Hulse,	Lieut. Col. D. Butterfield,
C. V. Deforest,	Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Geo. M. Snow,	Capt. A. Miller,
Henry Morrison,	Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Elias P. Winans,	Capt. G. W. Wheeler,
Emanuel Knight,	Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,	Capt. Meschutt,
Isaac O. Barker,	Capt. Metsier,
O. J. Victor,	Capt. A. Kinnan,
Augustus L. Brown,	
ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.	

C. Godfrey Gunther, Treasurer,
S. Lee Perkins, Secretary.
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWN,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

Officers 71st Regim't.

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 191 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No 333 Broadway, Room No. 9.
Price of Ticket, $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT CHARITY ADDRESS.
A few of the best seats in the balcony and parquette may be obtained at the Union-square letter office 831 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the Endeavor Academy, 382½ st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE. MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Steam and hot fountains, now in full playing, the handsomest assortment of art on exhibition; at the Dusseldorf Gallery, day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—Mrs. Frank Chanfrau will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1 may be had at the Bookstores of Mr. W. W. Dodd, No. 10 Astor-pl.; Mr. W. H. Babcock, No. 249 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOWLETT'S
Commanded reopening.
THE CONCEPTION;
Showing the growing of the late King of Holland. new Scenery by Gray. Costumes by Miss Wells. Can be seen at a short time only. The success of the exhibition will be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF DESERVED and to the Fund for Friendless Females, both of which are under the care of the Sisters of Charity.
Now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The poet-artist and draughtsman.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Fraser, Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Folman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door. The three closing readings of the course will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 8, TUESDAY, Feb. 9, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Great Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE—OPEN DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.—Dudgeon's steam carriage, for common roads; Barrel Machinery; Steam Engines in motion; Sculptures. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

GENERAL WALKER AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.
NO "FAUX PAS!" NO "FAUX PAS!"
AT Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., where all the dances are taught, EVERY DAY and NIGHT, in the shortest time.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
The Ladies of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY have great pleasure in laying before the public the following correspondence:
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
To Hon. Edward Everett—*Sir:* The fame of your Address in aid of the "Provident Association," at Boston, has reached the women of New-York; and observing, with pleasure, that you are to visit our City on the 21st of January, to repeat your discourse on the "Character of Washington," a self-constituted Committee of Ladies venture to ask you to double the obligations of our community, by repeating, during your stay, your late Charity Address, for the benefit of a new and universally approved charity, called into existence by the distress of the present season—the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," the Constitution of which we transmit you. Having thus, with self-assumed, extraordinary career of public speech in behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon, by the ladies of Virginia, and bestowed a warmer feeling upon the patriotism which has animated these labors—labors which, estimated by their effects, whether in money, nationality or delight, will have a high historic appreciation—we have enjoyed a fresh surprise in learning that you were training your powers to the new offices of benevolence. If your native city, celebrated for its numerous and venerable charities, as well as for the general thrift and virtue which narrows the need of them, is compelled by the extraordinary wants of its poor, to draw upon your powers of awakening the public attention, what might be expected of New-York, the gateway of nations and of the access of both hemispheres, but that the urgency of its necessities, at a season like this, would banish every scruple in begging your eloquent tongue to plead the cause of the suffering here?
The women of Virginia have successfully invoked your aid in the cause of patriotism—may not the women of New-York hope for an equal success in asking it in behalf of humanity? Will not you, who are striving to save to the country the home of Washington, help us women to save to the country a still more precious and more imperilled possession—the lives and the virtue of our suffering sisters—the exposed and homeless women of this City—made destitute by want of work, and desperate by urgent necessities? Should you be able to grant our prayer, we beg leave to propose TUESDAY EVENING 2d of February, and the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as the time and place of your address. Very respectfully, your friends and country women,

Mrs. George Bancroft,	Mrs. E. D. Morgan,
Mrs. George Baxter,	Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. James Boorman,	Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. L. M. Rutherford,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. W. C. Noyes,	Mrs. F. A. Conkling,
Mrs. G. Gibbs,	Mrs. H. J. Fairchild,
Mrs. W. Mitchell,	Mrs. R. Stewart,
Mrs. A. Stevens,	Mrs. A. Grant King,
Mrs. B. Grenier,	Mrs. MacGregor,
Mrs. A. Belmont,	Mrs. Snelling,
Mrs. T. W. Phelps,	Miss Sedgwick,
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel,	Miss Curtis,
Mrs. R. Chauncey, Jr.,	Miss Howland,
Mrs. Wolcott Gibbs,	Mrs. Hecksher,
Mrs. A. Bininger,	Mrs. Farnham,
Mrs. B. Osgood,	Mrs. Murray,
Mrs. Winthrop,	Mrs. Kuhn,
Mrs. H. W. Hills,	Mrs. Beatty,
Mrs. J. Alsop,	Mrs. C. E. Strong,
Mrs. H. W. Bellows,	Mrs. Wm. Dodge,
Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor,	Mrs. Titus,
Mrs. G. C. Strong,	Mrs. L. T. Warner.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.
My Dear Ladies: I have this day received your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to repeat for the benefit of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society of New-York," the address lately delivered by me for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association."
I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and in this way co-operating with you in the highly meritorious and interesting work in which you are engaged.
The 2d of February, and the Academy of Music, if convenient to you, will suit me as the time and place for the delivery of the address.
With grateful acknowledgment of the flattering terms in which your invitation is expressed, I remain, my dear Ladies, Your obliged and obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

Washington Irving,	Simeon Draper, Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
Chas. King,	Wilson G. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins,
J. W. Francis, M.D.,	Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Osgood,
Francis G. Shaw,	J. W. Edmonds, R. Storrs Willis,
Alfred Pell,	Rev. Dr. Parker, Horace Greeley,
Peter Cooper,	R. H. Winslow, R. W. Heartley,
James Boorman,	John W. Stiles, W. T. Blatchford,
James B. Conroy,	George P. Morris, Rev. Dr. Cheever,
D. Morgan,	J. F. Gray, M.D., Jas. M. Quin, M. D.,
James Brown,	Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. H. Fry,
L. M. Rutherford,	Rev. Dr. Longfellow,
D. D. Field,	C. O. Halsted, R. H. White,
F. A. Conkling,	Henry L. Pierson, S. E. Collins,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,	H. Earl Williams, E. Tuckerman,
H. J. Raymond,	J. T. Warner, M. D., Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. Dr. Adams,	Jas. W. Gerard, Rev. A. A. Livermore,
Geo. W. Curtis,	S. T. Butterworth, Fred. S. Cozzens,
Chas. O'Conor,	Rich'd G. White, John P. Crosby,
Jno. R. Brady,	Jas. T. Brady.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends,

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis, R. M. Hartley,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Francis L. Hawks, Samuel Osgood,
Thomas De Witt,	L. Bradish, Charles King,
Charles Hackley,	Jos. P. Thompson, A. B. Durand,
R. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams, John Bigelow,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck, William Kent,
Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.

All Souls Parsonage, New-York, Jan. 18, 1858.
Gentlemen: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and purpose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity.
Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.
To Messrs. Washington Irving, Peter Cooper, Gulian C. Verplanck, &c.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lessons.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of R. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE AND chambermaid, to go in the country. Unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 59 West 17th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an importing and jobbing dry goods house; must reside with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 72a Post-Office.

INVALID CHAIR FOR SALE—ONE OF King's, on rollers, can be seen at No. 22 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-ave., in good order; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no further use for it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GERMAN Protestant young woman, as chambermaid; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent weaver and knitter; would go to the country alone, a young Protestant German man; and understands all kinds of farm work; the management of horses, and plain gardening; both can highly recommended. Any reasons to please their employer. Wages moderate. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant woman, as cook and laundress, or private laundress; is thoroughly experienced in either capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, and thorough washer and ironer; highly recommended by her former employers for capability, integrity, respectability and general good character; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid, and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.
P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen engaged, at No. 169 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable, healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the batting business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 66 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as hous

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM E. LOCKETT, Auctioneer, No. 108 Broadway.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, made by Pease & Goddard, Esq., comprising elegant rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, as sofas, centre tables, &c.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, in brocatelle plush and hair cloth, ottomans, divans, window curtains, shades, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, pier and side tables, quartette and card tables, mirror stands, etageres, music stands, chandeliers, extension tables, mahogany, wire, and dining-room chairs, in leather; bronzes, throughout and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, bedsteads, feather beds, bedding, large pier and mantel mirrors, office desks, large and small arm-chairs, lounges, &c.; an assortment of glass and crockery ware. Also a number of fine canary birds.
At 12 o'clock will be sold 80 cases of claret, Rhine and Moselle wines, brandy cherries, French mustard and walnut catsup. Also several highly-finished bookcases.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 26 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.
$10,000 Illinois 6s, 1870, J. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois:
$30,000 Tennessee 6s.
$20,000 Missouri 6s.
Also, $7,000 Milwaukee City 7s.
$2,000 Wheeling City 6s.
$5,000 San Francisco 6s.
$2,000 Mad River & Lake Sandusky Railroad Bonds.
Bowery, Mechanics' and Knickerbocker Insurance stocks.
Commonwealth Bank and Union Ferry Stock.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; ditto ditto, ditto ditto, washstands, three-quarter, single and full size iron bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier-glasses, gilt cornices, one oak suite of dining-room furniture, black-walnut bedsteads, cottage sofa, single and double; hair mattresses, straw beds, mahogany breakfast and dining tables; also, an assortment of crockery, China, glass and kitchen ware.

SAMUEL OGDEN, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OGDEN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, a large quantity of household furniture, comprising in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in gold and maroon, very fine French brocatel; enameled chamber suites, extension tables, centre tables and other furniture; English velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c. See catalogues.

E. LUDLOW ANDERSON.
HORSES, HARNESS, AND COUPE ROCKAWAY AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at their warerooms, No. 32 Pine-st., a fine pair of bay horses, warranted kind, sound, and sure to single and double harness, 6 years old, travelers, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. Also, a handsome Coupe Rockaway, in perfect order, and a double harness entirely new. Will be sold separately or together. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Government Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
Oswego, Jan. 18, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 126 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan. 12, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th February, inclusive.
By order, EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RICHMOND FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 6th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SINKING FUND Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, due Feb. 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 80 Exchange-place.
E. B. G. GARDINER,
Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 20, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 5th February next. By order
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BURREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable 15th Feb. next., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst., and remain closed until that next.
C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CLIFTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand.
JAS. F. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 20th day of Dec., 1857; and that notice of such presentment, said bills and claims be published. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for successive weeks in the Rutland Herald and Standard, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the New-York Times and the Boston Post.
Manchester, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Office, corner of Cedar-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PAINTINGS.—A FINE PICTURE OF THE Christian Conception, after Murillo—7 feet 6 by 4 feet—one of the Tribune Society—school of Rubens—in fine preservation, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, will be sold low. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 8 Park-pl., near William, jewelry store.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 128 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.
JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,563 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,512 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,516,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	622,121 04
The Company have the following assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	320,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,866 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 85
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 87

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.
After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of reserve, they further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.
They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to $6,619,230
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858 1,038,200
Total profits for 13½ years $7,657,430
The certificates issued previous to 1858 have been redeemed by cash 5,464,190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858 $2,193,230
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Ocie,	Leon. S. Suares,	Edward Haight, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry O. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
F. A. Bargous,	Jas. G. Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.
A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount. Fifty thousand in one sum on down-town property. Other sums of fifteen hundred and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on productive City property. No brokers need apply to No. 220 Broadway, room No. 14, 3d-story, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, IN EM. barrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40 for a few weeks. Security given. Address MISS JULIA WILSON, station D, New-York Post-Office, Astor-place.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 80 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—WELL WORTH A CASH OR WELL-SECURED ATTENTION.—The advertiser having a firmly-established, unembarrassed and very profitable business, with customers of thirty years' standing, desires to sell out and retire. The purchaser must have unquestionable security, or cash to the amount of $12,000. If parties answering this advertisement do not state by whom the security will be made, they cannot expect a response, for none but the best will be accepted. The business can be increased to any desired amount with profit and safety; for respectable in the fullest sense of the word, and can be monopolized, as it is at present. If desirable, the present proprietor will remain for six or twelve months, and fully initiate the buyer in the business. None but those answering with full name and address (which will be considered confidential) will be noticed. Address J. Z. G., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EDITOR, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a Republican newspaper, less than 10 miles from the City; a small capital of about $500 will be required; a first-rate opening for a talented young man who understands his business. Address REPUBLICAN, at the New-York Times office.

$20,000.—A FORTUNE.—A PATENT MEAT-cutter—to be seen at No. 22 Platt, corner Gold-street. State, County, City and Town rights, or the entire right for the United States for sale. Parties are requested to call, examine and be convinced. Also, Ayres' Patent Water Elevator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers. Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KINLAND & CO.,
NO. 42 WALL-ST.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name.
ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO AND CHEMUNGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Article 30, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 24 day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$2,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	3,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person existing in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, are excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. D. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $1	23 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	200 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 133 shovels, $133 67	148 67
1 Grind Stone, $3; 116 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	20 00
Total	$950 66

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	28 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	113 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $6	13 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mast and Boatie, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
366 Shovels, $366 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $326 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	336 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $9	9 12
2 Tow Pads and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Falls and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,331 17
Total	$2,281 83

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work, within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

BRENDY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Shaary Baahhamod, George Raub, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.
Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harson, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.
F. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 19, 1858.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.
STOLEN JEWELRY.—AN OWNER IS WANTed for the following articles, all apparently new, viz.: 1 ladies' gold Breastpin, set with blue stones; 2 pair of ladies' gold Ear Rings; 1 Cameo Breastpin; 1 pair of Cuff Pins; 1 pair of Cuff Pins; 1 silver Card Case; 2 Cameo Bracelets, not mated. Apply to
F. A. TALLMAGE, Gen'l Sup't of Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. PARLIN, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.
THOMAS BROWN,
JOSEPH ISAACS.
The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
J. W. MANCHESTER,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAMS, STEvens, Williams & Co., to the order of F. B. O'Connor, Jan. 18, at 90 days, for $400. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment is stopped. Five dollars will be given for its return to 353 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, (Post Office contracts,) are composed of the following vessels:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Curtis Hewitt.
The ARCTIC, Capt. Luce.
The BALTIC, Capt. James Comstock.
The ARCTIC, Capt. James Wylie.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steerage of the new and improved water-tight compartments, and no cargo will hereafter be carried to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second-class, $70. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 40 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for.

EMPLOYED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SON, No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, leaves N. York Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin $80	First Cabin $50
Second Cabin 50	Second Cabin 45
Steerage 30	Steerage 25

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 1,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton	for New-York.
North Star...Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, M'h 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrell, commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A GANG OF PICKPOCKETS.—On Thursday night, Mr. Westervelt, Captain of the 5th Ward police, arrested the boot and shoe store of Mr. Geo. L. Clark, No. 167 Sixth-avenue, and carried off about $300 worth of goods. They entered at the front door, having pried off the bolt. The police discovered the burglary half an hour or so after it was completed.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—A CHANCE OF A RIOT.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the liquor store of TIMOTHY DRAKE, No. 34 Water-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, but the circumstances connected with its origin, it is suspected, first kindled the flames. Information has been given to the police of the belief, believed to be well founded, that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The police made the arrest of Mr. 33 Water-street, who have refused admittance to the police. Mr. 33 Water-street refused to come to the door, but on being threatened with a battering ram, he opened it. Mr. 33 Water-street is a very corpulent man, and when he appeared at the door, he was in a very excited state. He refused to allow the police to enter the premises, and it was only by the exercise of considerable force that they succeeded in getting in. Mr. 33 Water-street then became very violent, and it was only by the exercise of considerable force that he was secured and taken to the Police Office. He was charged with assaulting the police in the discharge of their duty, and was committed to prison for examination.

DARING SHOP-LIFTERS.—Three men yesterday afternoon went into the uptown establishment of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the others helped themselves to expensive pieces of silk vesting, and then left the premises. Information was given to the police, and Officers Silver and McCord, in citizens' dress, followed them to the store, but on arriving at the door, they saw the three rascals coming out, and on being accosted by the officers, they ran off in different directions. Officer Silver pursued Mr. 1 Bleecker-street, who threw away the goods he had stolen, and escaped. Officer McCord followed Mr. 2 Bleecker-street, who also threw away the goods he had stolen, and escaped. Officer Silver then pursued Mr. 3 Bleecker-street, who also threw away the goods he had stolen, and escaped. The goods were then picked up by the officers, and restored to the store.

ARREST OF NEW POLICE DETECTS.—Sergeant Dewitt, of the Mayor's office, and his staff are still actively engaged in hunting up the members of the late Broadway Squad, who have been missing from their posts since Wednesday morning last. The following were arrested yesterday:—Wm. Baxter, who keeps an office in Pydras-street, near Ninth-street; Charles Kerns, of No. 325 Centre-street; Thomas Bell, of No. 23 First-avenue, near Fourth-street. They were locked up in the Tombs for examination in default of $5,000 bail, each. Seventeen arrests have thus far been made, and not one of the prisoners have been released. Attempts were made yesterday to secure the release of some on "straw bail," but the Mayor has been too wide awake to allow himself to be taken in by any such process. He has also refused to give bail.

BAD OYSTERS.—Those who indulge in oysters when they are plenty are always in danger of being poisoned upon. There has lately arrived in this City from Virginia a cargo of diseased oysters. Each one of the lot has a black spot on it, and gives out an offensive odor. Mixed with good oysters, they cannot be distinguished from them except on opening. The dealers in the latter are selling them without a doubt, and many persons have been poisoned by them. Many have been carried off by the effects of the poison. Many more are dangerously ill. Many have been saved by the skill of the physicians employed to attend them. Many have been made sick by eating the diseased oysters, and have recovered. Many all the members of a family in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, were made sick by eating some of them. Mem: Oysters offered at such prices are worthless and unfit to eat.

WEEHAWKEN MAYOR BETWEEN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—Something more than a week ago a match was made between PARKER, of Brooklyn, and Armstrong, of New-Britain, Conn., to wrestle. The stakes were $200 a side. The latter was that the former was not a resident of Weehawken. The referee was to be selected by the Mayor of Weehawken. Parker was to throw Armstrong in a hour, or forfeit the money. Armstrong played with Parker for some time, however, Parker had taken such a decided fall, that they went at it again. Parker was thrown in a hour and 10 minutes, and the match was decided in favor of Armstrong. Parker still insists that he could not be thrown to put his shoulders down